THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE LAST RESORT.

Geronimo Surrenders Unconditionally to Lieut. Maus

To Escape the Vengeance of Pursuing Mexicans.

Twenty Missionaries Set Out for Africa.

Geronimo Surrenders.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, March 20.—A soldier stationed at Mud Springs under command of Lieutenant Wheeler arrived in this city to-day. From him was learned of the surrender of Geronimo to Lieutenant Maus. Facts leading to the surrender are reported to be as follows: Yesterday afternoon about ten miles south of San Bernadino, the Apache camp was attacked by Mexican forces and a hot skirmish ensued. During the skirmish two Apaches were killed and the forces of Geronimo completely routed. Geronimo and the band fled in the direction of Lieut. Maus' camp for safety and surrendered unconditionally. The Mexican troops followed them across the line into Maus camp and demanded the prisoners, claiming the fight occurred on Mexican soil and the victory was theirs. Maus refused to give the prisoners up, which greatly incensed the Mexicans who threatened to take the prisoners by force. General Crook is hourly expected in camp, but at last accounts had failed to arrive. Two dispatches from Maus have been received from Mud Springs appealing for troops and assistance. The situation is critical in the extreme and the massacre of Lieutenant Maus and his command may occur at any moment.

Killed by Apaches.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The secretary of state has received information through the consul at Guaymas, Mexico, of the killing of two Americans named William Brown and James Mose by the Apaches on the 21st ult., at the Grand Republic mine near Nacosari.

Removal of the Utes.

DENVER, March 19.—A Washington special to the Times says: Senator Bowen has introduced a bill for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from Colorado to the southeast corner of Utah. It provides for paying the Indians for improvements made, and the present reservation is to be at once opened for settlement. Three-fourths of the male members of the tribe must agree to the removal. Thirteen thousand dollars is appropriated to pay their commission and $37,000 for expenses of removal.

Another Cause for Protest.

DENVER, March 22.—Another injunction was applied for and obtained in the superior court yesterday by the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad restraining the enemies of the road from embarrassing it in an unlooked for direction. The petitioners were required to enter bonds in $10,000 before the application was granted. The plaintiffs are Frederick A. Keener and the Denver, Texas & Gulf Railroad company against the Union Pacific and Colorado Central roads and Joseph A. Osner. Plaintiffs after reciting as to the organization of the road under the laws of Colorado and the coming Texas connections complain that defendants are turning the old bed of the Platte river in such a way as to damage the premises of the petitioners near Fifteenth street, which are now occupied by the road for terminal purposes; that the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad expects to presently begin an extension from Pueblo to connect with the Missouri Pacific, Missouri and Texas railroad, Texas and Pacific railroad, Houston and Texas Central railroad, Fort Worth and Denver City railroad, Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad, and with other railroads at divers points upon its rail line. Plaintiffs further allege that the Union Pacific are building dams on the north side of the Platte so as to turn the channel of the river in such a manner as to wash their lands away, and pray for relief as the court shall see just. Judge Rogers granted an injunction.

Mary's Drawing Powers.

DENVER, March 22.—The rush for seats for Mary Anderson's engagement at the Tabor Grand on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. was never before equaled in the theatrical history of Denver. This morning at three o'clock men were sitting on camp stools in the box office waiting for the office to open at nine o'clock, at which hour the lobby and box office was jammed, the crowd extending to and blockading the street. The rush did not in the least diminish until late this afternoon when nothing but standing room remained for any of her performances. Considerable speculation in seats was indulged in. One broker purchased twelve seats early in the morning for $24, and this evening was offered $40 for the lot, which he refused, holding them at $50.

A Fatal Accident.

DENVER, March 20.—A News McCook, Neb., special says: News reached here this afternoon that John Riens, German, a recent arrival, living ten miles south on Ash Creek, accidentally shot and killed himself. He had been out hunting, had returned to his house and while in the act of hanging his gun in place on the wall fell and the weapon was discharged the whole charge entering his abdomen on the left side causing his bowels to protrude. He died in two hours.

Lands for Colorado.

DENVER, March 22.—The interior department has just confirmed to the state 1,158.34 acres as indemnity for school lands, and 4,758.69 acres to the internal improvement fund. The first lot mentioned is situated in township 6, north, range 53 west; and the second in townships 5, 6 and 7 north, ranges 52 and 53 west. All the lands lie in the eastern part of Weld county.

Leadville Nominations.

DENVER, March 22.—A Leadville special to the News says: The republican city convention was held to-day. George W. Cook, superintendent of the third division of the Rio Grande, was nominated for mayor by acclamation, and F. H. Meyer, foreman of the Chronicle, for treasurer.

Horse Thieves Downed.

DENVER, March 20.—The Chronicle's Lordsburg, N. M., special says: Four notorious Mexican horsethieves with seven stolen horses in their possession were overtaken by the same number of Americans near here to-day, and in a fight which ensued three of the Mexicans were killed. The other escaped. Six stolen horses were recovered.

The Stone Selected.

DENVER, March 22.—The state capitol commissioners to-day visited the Stout quarries, 14 miles west of Fort Collins, which belong to the Union Pacific railway, and formally decided to use stone from these quarries for the foundation and interior walls of the state capitol building.

Scott's Crime.

DENVER, March 22.—In the criminal court to-day the indictment against Scott for forging notarial certificates was sustained and the motion to quash overruled. The judge held that notarial certificate was authentic matter of a public nature and therefore a subject of forgery.

Farmers' Protection.

DENVER, March 19.—A Fort Collins special to the News says: Notwithstanding disagreeable weather the Farmers' Protective association bought 15,000 bushels of wheat to-day, paying about $10,000. One thousand was collected on storage.

Their Bail Raised.

DENVER, March 22.—Corrigan and Brown, charged with a confidence game and conspiracy to cheat, were brought before the district court to-day and their bail raised from $1000 to $3000, which they promptly gave.

A Miner Injured.

DENVER, March 22.—A News Breckenridge special says: A cave-in took place in a tunnel this morning, seriously injuring James Ingram, one of the miners.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Nominations: Postmasters—Frank Adams Gunnison, Col.; Adolph Seligman, Santa Fe, N. M.

Preparing for War.

DENVER, March 19.—A Leadville special to the News says: Things about the Union mine have put on a warlike appearance. Repeating rifles of the company have been brought out, the rust of many months brushed off and a full complement of ammunition issued to at least 25 of the most trusted employes of the company. This has been done to prevent miners from working claims they have located on the Moyer placer in California gulch, likely the most valuable undeveloped property in Colorado. The decision of the United States supreme court, a full text of which was printed in the News of Monday, virtually declared this placer subject to location for lode claims. On the Moyer James Shaun, superintendent of the Silver Cord, has two claims located, and James Healy, for J. D. Morrissey, four claims. Serious trouble is feared.

A man fell down one of the shafts on the May Queen property this afternoon, a distance of almost 400 feet, and struck Jerry Conners, one of the miners, on the head. He will die.

Judge Goddard to-day admitted Larry Kirby to bail in the sum of $5,000. Last summer he killed Philip Nash with an ax at the mouth of the Houston tunnel and upon his first trial the jury disagreed.

John O'Donnell, one of the miners at the Emmet, was caught in a cave this evening and seriously injured.

An Actor's Travels.

DENVER, March 20.—Miss Grace Hawthorne has always had a great desire to see Jeffreys Lewis in Forget Me Not. Miss Lewis presented that play in her matinee this afternoon, at the Tabor opera house. Miss Hawthorne left Pueblo on the train this morning, arrived in Denver at noon, witnessed with great pleasure the matinee this afternoon and then in company with her agent, Mr. Kelly, took a special engine on the D. & R. G. for Colorado Springs, where she arrived in time to go on the stage in the evening performance in her matchless performance of Queena.

Missionary Work in Africa.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 20.—About twenty missionaries sailed this afternoon on the Inman steamer City of Chester to join Bishop Taylor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa. About a year ago Bishop Taylor with a volunteer company of missionaries went to the coast of Africa to commence the work of Christianizing natives. The party remained on the coast near the mouth of the Congo river, gradually becoming acclimated before they commenced their march into the interior which is their ultimate destination. Several weeks ago Bishop Taylor made a call for more volunteers. It was in response to this call that the party on the Chester sailed this afternoon. Prominent among the number were Rev. Mr. Shore and of Oregon, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper of Wisconsin, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Smith and four children, of Oregon, Dr. Harrison of Ohio, Surveyor Burr of Oregon, Missionaries Cameron, Steele and Walker and Mrs. Elkins of Ohio, Mr. Baker of Brooklyn and Mr. Sarree of Missouri. Among the party are to be found farmers, mechanics and teachers. The company will be divided into two or three parts and will establish a line of stations across the continent. Besides the work of evangelization the missionaries will teach the natives to read and write. The women will be taught to sew and men instructed in some trade. The party carried with them sealed instructions from Bishop Taylor. They will probably travel 5000 miles into the interior of Africa. They took with them a large amount of supplies, including canned goods of every description, and agricultural implements. Large rafts packed in sections and to be used in conveying their provisions down the rivers during their journey into the interior were among the outfit. There was a large gathering of clergymen and laymen prominent in the Methodist church at the dock to see the missionaries off, and to wish them God speed.

Telegraph Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads, conducting telegraph investigation under the Anderson inquiry, has to-day assigned next Tuesday, the 23d instant, for hearing of any editors and proprietors of newspapers who desire to be heard on the subject of alleged discrimination against them by the Western Union Telegraph company and attempts to coerce them into making exclusive contracts, etc.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

In Mr. Hale's new story, "My Friend the Boss," now appearing in "Lend a Hand," the account of how they deal with the liquor problem in his town is suggestive. "The men give their money Saturday night to their wives. I knowa woman who made her husband promise to buy all his liquor of her, and she would only get what he liked. She got old Bourbon, Dry-Mash and three or four more of the best Kentucky brands. She made her parlor into a drinking place, she got a neighbor to teach her how to mix liquors well and made it very pleasant for her husband and his friends. He liked her shop better than anybody's. It was the prettiest shop in town. She could buy at wholesale of the big dealers, who drive in carriages and have plenty of money. And her husband instead of drinking once a day, drank three times a day and then he drank five times in a day, and the more he drank, the more money she made. And at last he died in the horrors. And she had saved up money enough in the five years she had been killing him, to build herself a cottage on the hill and to send all the children to the academy.

Sam Jones seems to be preaching a gospel which Chicago and the business world in general needs if we may judge by the following extract from one of his recent sermons in the western metropolis:

"Teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts we should live soberly, righteously and godly in the present world." That presents to us two plain propositions—quit wrong and do right. When let's say, after these two questions are settled, we will start out tonight to live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world. I want to see things come to the point in this country where if the world knows a man is a Christian at all, they know he's dead honest, and he will do what he says he will do. That's what we want. I'll tell you what you want in Chicago, and in every other place in America, too; we want a revival of honesty—not a revival of shouting or singing—you all sing well enough now—but we want a revival of honesty. Honesty!

I'm down on homestead laws, down on bankrupt laws, and on all that thing. "Oh," you say, "that won't do. It'll leave men without a dollar in the world." God bless you, but I've been there many a time myself. Get the deal? Many a time I didn't have a dollar in the world, and had a wife and four or five little children to feed. What's the matter with you? Had you rather have a million dishonest dollars in your pocket than have an honest dollar? I wouldn't.

You mark what I tell you; if I handle money it shall be honest money! I'll tell you another thing! Whenever a man who owes money can live in a fine house and board with his wife—agent for his wife! My, my! Agent for his wife! I'd want to find my shroud and get in it before I could be agent for my wife. Agent for his wife! Sister, why not have his name changed and make him take your name? Oh, this agent-for-his-wife business! You may be a bright and a clever fellow enough, but—agent for his wife! I'm never going to be agent for my wife or board with my wife; I'm going to have her board with me.

This question of honesty, brethren, must be brought down to a plain, simple proposition. Honesty, or dishonesty? That's it! Right is right! Wrong is wrong! That's the truth about it! The conditions of Christianity! Brother, I believe honesty is the bed rock on which we build, if we build at all. It's downright honesty! I know what I'm talking about, too. Righteousness! I don't believe in homestead or bankrupt laws. I've been to where I've paid the last dollar I could pay at all; I said I was a hundred dollars in debt; but I never took the homestead law on 'em; I never took the bankrupt law on 'em. I'll tell you another thing; when I started out on a poor circuit, preaching in Georgia, men who couldn't have held me up said, "I could have more confidence in that fellow if he would pay his debts." Right then my precious wife, though raised far above that plane, was doing her own cooking and ironing and all her own housework, and I was cutting wood and doing everything I could to help her out with the poor, meager salary I was getting; and I saw at last my wife reach the point where she didn't have a good dress to wear to save her life, and I didn't have anything to my name but an old coat, but I'd pay $2.50 out on a note I owed, and, thank God, I paid the last dollar I ever owed. You can pay, too, if you try. If you can't, do your level best, and if you can't pay a thousand dollars pay a copper cent—do your best, pay every nickel you can, and God will bless you and take you to heaven yet, but he won't take these people to heaven in a day who can pay their debts and don't do it.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Adjourned Meeting of the City Fathers Last Night.

Report of the Committee on the Amendment of Ordinances.

Introduction of New Ordinances—Miscellaneous Business.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last night with Mayor Barnes in the chair and Aldermen Himebaugh, Hemenway, Wilder, Edwards, Strickler, Hughes, Farrar and Skinner present. An anonymous communication was read signed by ten tax-payers asking the council not to create an office of water commissioner at $75 per month, but to appoint a good competent man for street and water commissioner at a salary of $100 per month. On motion the communication was laid on the table.

A communication was read from A. D. Davis of the Colorado Springs Gun club asking permission to use grounds within the limits of the city for target practice and trap shooting. The communication was placed on file.

The rules were then suspended in order to take up for consideration the fire limit ordinance which was published in the GAZETTE a few days ago. A few slight amendments were made after which the ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Captain Wilder then offered a resolution granting the request of the Colorado Springs Gun club which was adopted.

The rules were again suspended and on the motion of Alderman Strickler the nuisance ordinance was taken up and adopted as it now stands on the books with the exception of a few technical changes.

Next in order came the ordinance in relation to misdemeanors, the title of which Alderman Strickler moved be changed so as to read "An ordinance concerning offenses in the nature of misdemeanors."

Captain Wilder thought that the present was good enough, and he did not see the necessity of going to the expense of advertising.

Alderman Strickler wanted to know what the committee had been appointed for, and why, after working on the amendments nearly a year, Mr. Wilder objected to the amendments they had recommended.

Alderman Skinner was in favor of going ahead and having the ordinances properly amended and recorded. As it was now he thought that all the ordinances were virtually pickled, from the fact that they had not been properly recorded on the clerk's books.

Alderman Hughes said that he supposed that the committee had decided on exactly what they would recommend, and he did not see the necessity of so much discussion.

The question was called and Dr. Strickler's motion to change the title was carried by a vote of 6 to 2.

The entire ordinance which is a very long one was then read over and words changed in the different sections. The changes do not materially alter the ordinance from what it now is only that the word offence is substituted for the word misdemeanor and the word fine for the word forfeit through the entire ordinance.

The ordinance relating to elections was then taken and materially amended as was also the ordinance concerning ordinances. Both these ordinances as amended will be published in legal form in the columns of the GAZETTE.

The committee asked for longer time in which to report on the electric light ordinance, which request was granted by the mayor.

The matter of the storage of water was on the motion of Alderman Strickler referred back to the committee with instructions to report back to the council on Monday night so that the council could determine as to the amount necessary to be appropriated for the work.

Some time was taken up in talking over the question of recording ordinances by the clerk in writing but no motion was made.

Colonel Skinner introduced the following ordinances with the instructions that they be published and lay over until the next meeting for passage:

An ordinance creating the office of superintendent of irrigation and defining the duties thereof:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

SECTION 1. There shall be and is hereby created the office of superintendent of irrigation, who shall be appointed at the same time and in the same manner as other city officers by the city council, and the duties of such officer shall be as hereinafter defined.

SEC. 2. The superintendent of irrigation shall have, under direction of the city council, the general superintendence and entire control of the distribution of all ditch water for irrigating purposes; and shall, in the line of his duties, and in all matters pertaining thereto, have the powers of a police officer of the city.

SEC. 3. He shall, under direction of the city council, have full power to employ such deputies or laborers as he may from time to time deem necessary for the just and equitable distribution of ditch water during the season of irrigation, and such deputies or laborers shall have, under direction of the said superintendent, full control of the ditch water for irrigating purposes.

SEC. 4. All deputies or laborers under the provisions of this ordinance shall be under the immediate charge and control of the superintendent of irrigation, who may at pleasure, or by order of the city council, discharge any or all such deputies or laborers and employ others.

SEC. 5. The said superintendent shall at all times in working hours, when not employed in regulating water from the main ditches, supervise and assist his deputies and laborers in the equalizing and distribution of water for irrigating; further, it shall be his duty to have the water running in the ditches by seven o'clock each morning (except Sundays) that irrigation be not hindered or delayed; further, he shall have full charge of all tools or implements that may be required for the purpose of irrigation, and account for the same to the city clerk, and be held accountable for all tools lost or maliciously broken while in his charge; further, he shall keep a time roll of all men in his employ and report to the city clerk on the first and fifteenth of each month.

SEC. 6. The said superintendent shall keep a record in a book provided therefor, of the days on which premises are irrigated, giving name of street or avenue and the number of premises irrigated each day.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said superintendent in case there should be any break or obstruction in any of the ditches, or any repairs required to facilitate the flow of water therein; to immediately notify the street commissioner of the fact, who shall without delay see that the necessary repairs are made.

SEC. 8. The said superintendent shall be employed from April first to November first in each year under control of the city council, who may remove him at pleasure, and appoint another in his place, and he shall receive as compensation in full for his services as said superintendent seventy-five ($75.00) dollars per month payable monthly out of the city treasury in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 9. The said superintendent shall give a bond in the penal sum of five hundred (500.00) dollars for the faithful performance of his duties and a just and impartial distribution of water for irrigating purposes.

An ordinance relating to ditches and governing the distribution of water from the same for the purpose of irrigating lawns, gardens, etc.:

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

SEC. 1. All ditches on streets and avenues running north and south, shall be not less than twenty inches in width and ten inches in depth the entire length of the same, except on the east side of Cascade avenue, which ditch shall be thirty-six inches wide and excepting the central ditches on Nevada avenue.

SEC. 2. All ditches on cross streets running east and west, and all ditches running through alleys shall be not less than fourteen inches wide and ten inches deep.

SEC. 3. No ditch shall be made for the purpose of conducting water from the main ditches unless such be made to run along a street or alley, and on the line between the street and sidewalk, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. If it shall be difficult to conduct water for the purpose of irrigation upon any lot or parcel of land by means of a ditch leading along any street or alley, then the city council, in their discretion, upon application, after receiving satisfactory evidence that it will not violate any private rights or property and do no material injury to the streets or sidewalks, may give a written permit to construct a ditch or ditches running otherwise than is provided by section 3 of this ordinance, provided that any ditch or ditches so constructed, shall be made and kept in repair by the parties interested therein, and the surplus water in them must be reconveyed by ditch to the ditches in the adjoining street or alley most convenient of access.

SEC. 5. All ditches constructed by or belonging to the city shall be repaired and cleaned under direction of the street commissioner, provided that persons boxing the ditch or ditches in front of their premises must do so at their own expense and keep the same in repair.

SEC. 6. All ditches that are not of the full width required by sections one and two of this ordinance shall be opened to the required width by the street commissioner; provided that where parties having the ditch boxed in front of their premises and the same not being the required width, the street commissioner shall first notify the said parties to open their ditches to the width required, giving them five days to do the same, and in case of their failing or refusing to comply therewith, the street commissioner shall remove the boxes and open the ditch to the width required.

SEC. 7. All persons wanting their premises irrigated from the ditch water shall connect their premises with the ditch by a box across the sidewalk not less than sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep, the sides of said box to be constructed of two-inch plank and to be properly covered on the top, and said box buried in such manner that the top of the same will not project above the sidewalk, and shall provide one cross box for each fifty feet frontage of land or fractional part thereof.

SEC. 8. The flooding of premises for irrigation shall be done exclusively by the superintendent of irrigation, his deputy and men under his charge, and the maximum time allowed for irrigating each fifty feet frontage of land shall be fifteen minutes.

SEC. 9. In case premises are too deep in length to be irrigated within the maximum time prescribed in section eight of this ordinance, with one cross box connection in fifty feet frontage, the superintendent of irrigation shall notify the party owning the premises of the fact and direct him or her to provide another cross box.

SEC. 10. Any person turning the water from the ditches on to their own or on others' premises, without permission from the superintendent of irrigation, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct any ditch constructed in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, or direct or turn the water from the same, without permission from the superintendent of irrigation, or shall open, close, raise or lower any of the gates connected therewith, or interfere with the same in any manner, or shall interfere with the superintendent of irrigation, his deputy or men in his employ in any manner or shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Alderman Hughes asked the council as to whether the street commissioner should proceed with the cleaning out of the big ditch or not. He had understood that the clerk had remarked that the committee had no power to go ahead and incur the expense.

Mr. McCreery explained that there was no money in the street and ditch fund to pay for the work and he did not think it the right thing for this council to go ahead and incur an indebtedness for the next council to liquidate.

Captain Wilder while admitting that it was very necessary to have the work done immediately thought it was contrary to law and principle to go ahead and spend money that the council did not have and he for one was opposed to it.

Alderman Skinner ignored the idea of the new council repudiating a debt that was absolutely necessary to the interests of the city. He said that it was useless to battle against Almighty and the elements and if it had not been for the water spout last summer there would be money in the treasury for the work. If it were not done at once there would be a howl from all sides when the time came for turning on the water.

Alderman Strickler made a motion to the effect that the committee be authorized to proceed with the work which prevailed unanimously.

Alderman Hemenway urged the importance of having the fire department appropriation made larger than was at first contemplated as he had learned in consultation with Chief Engineer Stovell that there were many things needed by the department including hose, ladders, lanterns, rubber coats and boots, mittens, etc.

Alderman Wilder thought that any requisition made by Mr. Stovell ought to receive serious consideration as it was a matter of vital importance that our department should be kept supplied with what was absolutely needed.

Alderman Strickler thought that it might also be well in making up the appropriation bill to take into consideration the laying of a six inch main on the west side of Cascade avenue.

Council then adjourned until next Monday night March 29th, when the appropriation bill will be taken up.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Last Night's Concert for the Benefit of the Choral Union.

The much talked of musical event, the concert for the benefit of the Choral union, was given at the opera house last night. While not a very large one, the audience was the most fashionable and most critical that has ever assembled in the house. Below we give the programme rendered:

PART I.

1. Duet—for piano and violin.
   Allegro from the Sonata F major. Beethoven
   Mrs. Pearson and Mr. Seifert.
2. Piano Solo.
   Norwegian bridal procession .... Grieg
   Miss Bean.

Vocal Solo.
   Aria from "Der Freischutz" "Piano-Piano" .... Von Weber
   Mrs. Palmer.

4. Violin Solo.
   (a.) "Mir Aus den Augen." .... Chopin
   (b.) Gavotte .... Ries
   Mr. Seifert.
5. Vocal Solo—With piano, organ and violin accompaniment.
   Ave Maria .... Bach-Gounod
   Miss Aiken, Miss Bean, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Seifert.

PART II.

6. Duet—for two pianos.
   Etudes Symphoniques, No. 12 ... Schumann
   Mr. and Mrs. Pearson.
7. Vocal Solo.
   Serenade .... Pearson
8. Violin Solo.
   (a) Romanze .... Wilhelmj
   (b.) Hungarian Dance .... Brahms
   Mr. Seifert
9. Vocal Solo.
   "Una Voce Poco fa" .... Rossini
   Mrs. Palmer.
10. Trio—for piano, organ and violin.
   Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream." .... Mendelssohn
   Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Seifert.

The selections were all well and favorably received and the concert as a whole was a success not only musically but also financially.

Belgian Disorders.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—Earlier reports of the anarchistic riot at Jemeppe, Tillew and Seraing, in Belgium, on Saturday last, were all far short of the actual truth. A great amount of property was ruined at each place by the rioters. At Liege there was an open conflict between troops which had been massed there for protection of the place and a large body of anarchists who were marching against the place for the purpose of looting it. The fight was prolonged and severe, but finally resulted in the repulse of the anarchists. They were not driven from the field, however, until the troops charged upon them with fixed bayonets. A large number of persons were injured. Six thousand regular troops are on duty guarding the district disturbed by rioters.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—Gendarmes and strikers at Seraing are in conflict to-day, and both sides have been firing on each other. Many are wounded.

A Tunnel Accident.

POTTSVILLE, March 22.—A terrible accident occurred this morning in the tunnel of the Pottsville and Mahanoy railroad at Horseshoe curve, just outside the city. Shortly after the day shift went on a tremendous fall of top rock took place, burying twenty workmen, mostly Italians. Jas. Wright and an Italian known as "No. 5," were killed outright and several others seriously injured.

The Flames Smothered.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—The fire at the Murraysville gas works was effectively extinguished to-day by means of an immense smoke stack which was placed over the pipe and the flames smothered. The town is impregnated with gas, but no serious results are apprehended.

Emperor William's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 22.—Emperor William's complete restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. To-day is the 89th anniversary of the emperor's birthday. Newspapers take the occasion to pay him most fervent tributes.

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FREE LECTURES.

Rev. J. S. Black on "Emerson and Carlyle."

A Review of their Times and Literary Work.

Kansas City Press Complain of Telegraph Monopoly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the subject of Rev. J. S. Black's lecture last evening was one of more literary than popular interest, a very large audience assembled to hear him speak on "Emerson and Carlyle." The subject was a large one and the speaker did not attempt to give a biography of either, or even a criticism of their writings, but in an interesting and agreeable manner contrasted their characteristic peculiarities and indicated the services they had rendered to their age. No one who attended the lecture last evening can fail to have a more perfect appreciation of the status of these great philosophers and the times from which they sprang, nor can they fail to have renewed interest in the further study of their works.

Carlyle and Emerson were contemporaries and as great friends as their opposing characteristics would allow. From a purely literary point of view Carlyle is the most notable and potential name on the other side, as Emerson is on this side of the Atlantic, of this nineteenth century, to the English speaking people. Living and dead no two men of letters have been so freely criticized, so highly praised and so heartily condemned. They have not yet reached a sufficient remoteness from our own day to get into the proper historical prospectus. We think of them and speak of them as contemporaries, and are not yet able to tell what their final niche in fame's temple is to be.

That they are not read as much to-day as they were twenty five years ago is our loss. By the study of these two authors an acquaintance with two grand styles of composition is gained, and no small knowledge of history and classic allusions and illustrations. The foundations of your faith, religious, social, political, will be put to a serious but wholesome trial. And above all you will acquire a fine scorn of meanness, dishonesty and every littleness, and be led perchance to ask yourselves whether you are living to any worthy purpose or noble end.

The names and epithets that have been applied to Carlyle prove the large place in our century that he fills. Prophet, inspirer, master image breaker, philosopher, sage are but a few of them. In this country the same names have applied to Emerson. But to understand a prophet you must know those to whom he comes with his message, and to this end Mr. Black gave a graphic review of the England of 1820, for then Carlyle really began his life long work. He was not a John the Baptist for he was not the herald of any great deliverer but he was rather a Jonah with his cry "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be destroyed." For fifty years he inveighed against sham, meanness and affectation in essay, history, lecture and conversation. He did not fear the face of man, and he courted no man's favor. The burden of his teaching was "Do some honest work and do it well." His hero was the man of action, and he taught the English speaking people how to recognize a hero when they saw one. And all this was done with sledge-hammer words and a most phenomenal imagination running over with humor and rugged eloquence. He needed an interpreter and could not be understood by the many save through his disciples. He was opposed to popular government because he believed it hopelessly impossible. Carlyle and Emerson are both examples of the fatal defects of a philosophy not Christo-centric. They would dispense with religion for themselves but not for others.

The morals of the New England into which Emerson came were better than those of Old England. In New England there had existed the nearest approach to a theocracy which the world had witnessed since the days of the Hebrew commonwealth. The town and the church were one. A revolt had to come sooner or later against this church and state control. This religious revolt, commonly called the Unitarian controversy, was part of the revolution of New England. Emerson was born, reared and educated in the very heart of the new movement and for a brief time he filled one of the pulpits of the Unitarian church. Civil and religious revolutions are followed by extreme movements, which was true in this case. Emerson was an optimist, Carlyle was a pessimist. Emerson went through the world with a winning smile, with the courtesy of a knight errant and the voice of a prophet. Carlyle's laughter and growling were never far apart. Emerson had great hopes for the coming generation, which he did not see perfectly realized. Carlyle declared that things in general and British institutions in particular were on an inclined plane with chaos at the foot of it, but his predictions did not come to pass. There are many men who forty years ago believed that the greatest had come, but now sadly admit that Bacon and Locke will be read when Carlyle and Emerson are forgotten. Carlyle and Emerson were both prophets in their way, that is, each in his own way. Both were refreshingly new when they appeared and both exerted a great moral influence, especially on the younger generation. They maintained a life long literary and personal friendship and their correspondence, now given to the world, is very interesting in its way.

We owe to Carlyle the invention or discovery of a style, Germanized, to be sure, but epigrammatic and vigorous. The writing of history with a painstaking accuracy but with a dramatic intensity and power that was hitherto unknown in that branch of literature. The introduction and popularizing of Goethe in particular and German literature in general to English readers. The rescue of certain historic characters from misconception and misrepresentation. Above all the exaltation of integrity, honest work, and veracity and the execration of all sham and meanness. Emerson has been a living example of plain living and high thinking in a time and to a people too ready to measure things by getting on and too ready to identify getting on with getting money. He deserted the pulpit, but all his life he was a true lay preacher and in it a herald, as to happiness and hope. He has inspired many young men with high ideals and lofty purpose, and has given to many a student a certain relish for Plato and for oriental thought. He was a man, a kindly winning man, more than he was a transcendentalist or a mystic. His doctrine of self reliance was exaggerated, but he is his own corrective for we know no man living or dead who was more dependent upon human sympathy, domestic affection and even popular approbation. Mr. Black read criticisms by James Russell Lowe and Matthew Arnold of Carlyle and Emerson showing the great divergence of opinion in regard to the two authors.

It is possible to give only the merest outline of the lecture, which contained much interesting and instructive information, and put the subject clearly before the audience. At its conclusion Hon. ... moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Rev. Mr. Black for his admirable lecture, which was unanimously carried. The next lecture in the course will be "Napoleon in Caricature," by Mr. J. J. Swinburne, which will be delivered on next Tuesday evening.

Telegraph Monopoly

WASHINGTON, March ... The house committee on post offices and post roads conducting the telegraph investigation to-day began its inquiry concerning the alleged attempts of the Western Union Telegraph company to coerce newspapers in western cities into making exclusive contracts, etc. E. C. Ayers appeared in behalf of the Kansas City Times and Kansas City Journal, and submitted a statement by ... A. Mann, secretary and business manager of the Journal, together with a letter from Morrison Mumford, proprietor of the Times, and several communications that have passed between the latter and Western Union managers relative to news contracts of the Times. Mann's statement was read to the committee. Its principal parts are substantially as follows: Through a course of years the newspapers of Kansas City have been at the mercy of the Western Union Telegraph company. With the consolidation of that company and the American Union and Mutual Union companies, some five years since, the extreme measures characteristic of the Western Union have increased. The form of contract had contained a clause or clauses binding papers to use Western Union lines and no others under penalty and provisions designed to bind the party of the second part unalterably to use only the Western Union. The press of Kansas City either had to submit for want of adequate facilities or yield to the Western Union. It is believed with confidence by the writer, that not a single rate agreement has been made by any paper with this company in five years except under protest, and that in every one of the contracts the publisher stands always his right to fair competition. Spies in some instances were employed to follow my messengers to learn the sources from which matter got to us. There were clauses in sundry other contracts by which we were held, provided all others ... the delivery of even our regular press report was threatened to be withheld by the Western Union. We failed to give the Western Union all our special business. This jeopardized the foundation of our telegraphic service. We had to make repugnant contracts only after long and weary efforts to first obtain a fair measure of relief at the hands of the Western Union company. We were threatened that unless we signed these contracts we should be placed upon a higher scale of special rate, practically ruin to us. Notwithstanding prohibitory clauses in the contracts of course we signed, or we dared not risk our business. No open contracts were allowed to be made, and we were always confronted with iron clad fixtures binding us to boycott all other lines. The writer then refers to the change in the special arrangements of his paper which necessitated largely increased telegraphic service, application to which etc was made to the Western Union company, by which the matter was delayed, endangering the interests of the paper. When the company finally responded to the application it was at a higher rate than the contract then in force specified, and from that date the rate on all our specials advanced 50 per cent. We cannot legally claim that we have not violated those contracts, but when occasion demands that we carry an increased amount of telegraphic matter as is the custom we expect to get better rates than for general service, but in every case the Western Union have had the service first offered them at preferred rates and then they have always "stood on the letter of the bond." It is manifest that some remedy is required to restrain the voracity of these consolidated corporations, and that the protecting power of the government must step in and perform the telegraphic service of the country as it does the mail service.

Mr. Ayers said that the purpose of the Kansas City newspapers was simply to inform the committee of the existing relations with the telegraph company, and if it thought the matter of sufficient importance the proprietors would come to Washington and verify their statements. He requested that the papers be returned, as they would be used in a law suit to be instituted against the Western Union company.

Mr. Somerville of New York, superintendent of the press department of the Western Union, replied briefly to the statement read by Ayers. He said that the Western Union had two special rates, one open to every newspaper and the other 33 per cent lower to papers that signed agreements to send all their news over Western Union wires. Some of the Kansas City papers had signed that agreement voluntarily and both had broken it. The Western Union had simply notified them that their contracts would be abrogated if they persisted in breaking the agreement by sending their news over other lines. The papers had signed an agreement to get the advantage of reduced rates. The Western Union does not collect news and is entirely distinct from and disconnected with the associated press or Western associated press. It was simply a transmitter of news. In cases of unusual occurrences such as the death of a president, the company sent out items for public service without pay. In general elections the Western Union managers were allowed to collect returns in places where there was no regular press agent.

Gould Determined

NEW YORK, March ... —The Tribune to-morrow will publish a long interview with Mr. Gould in regard to the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad, the essential features of which are herewith given. Gould said: "There can be no compromise in this case and so far as I know there has been no attempt toward one by either side. There is no room for compromise, for the strikers have confessed in effect that they have no grievances against our company. I am bound to fight this question to the bitter end for this very reason. The question is a simple one. If we had interfered with the management of the Texas Pacific we should have been in contempt of the United States court, which has charge of that road. Men on our own lines have made no complaint against us but by striking try to enforce the demands of workmen on another road not under our control. There can be no compromise on such a strike. I have asked the opinion of Judge Dillon as to our legal rights under such circumstances, and his decision is that it is our duty, not alone our right, to prevent interruption of business on the road by all legal means. There is a clear legal remedy against members of the Knights of Labor organization in suits for damages, and we purpose to test this question in the courts. We shall sue members of the organization, and in fact papers in the case are now being prepared in accordance with Judge Dillon's opinion. We purpose to recover damages from every member of the association who has any property. They are responsible to us for the losses we have suffered if they belong to the Knights of Labor. We will show them that we intend to enforce all our legal rights, and we shall bring suits against members of the order who have property on other lines of railroads and in other states. We shall attempt to recover damages from every member who has property that we can attach. It is time that these things should be settled, and this is a favorable opportunity. I propose to fight it out on this line. There is another feature of the case. That is, that every shipper and manufacturer, and in fact every person who has suffered loss by this strike, has the same legal redress as the railroad company has. The success of this strike, he said, would unsettle confidence throughout the world, and these workmen would be the first to feel its disastrous consequences. Gould had no news, he said, which would lead him to suppose that the strike would extend to the east, and intimated that he might ask for an injunction restraining working Knights of Labor from contributing to the support of those on strike.

Heavy Fire at Salida

DENVER, March 25.—A Salida special to the Republican says: A fire broke out in the Windsor hotel at noon to-day and it was completely destroyed in twenty minutes, guests having only time to escape alive and leaving all their effects in the burning building. A strong wind was blowing at the time which spread the fire to adjoining buildings, and as the entire block was composed of frame houses, in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire department twenty-seven of the principal business houses, and over half of their contents were destroyed. Loss $120,000, insured in eastern companies $45,000. Some of the heaviest losers are Smith & Banda, dry goods, $4500; Windsor hotel, $8000; Wetmore, furniture, $4000; M. M. French, drugs, $4000; G. F. Bateman, hardware, $13,000; Stevens' saloon, $3,000; A. E. Thurber, drugs, $3,000. The building of the Chaffee County bank was destroyed, loss not known. Other losses range from $500 to $3,000. No one was injured. Had the fire occurred at night the loss of life would have been frightful, as the fire department could not control the flames among the wooden buildings.

Colorado Anti-Monopolists

DENVER, March 25.—The State Anti-Monopoly league held a meeting at the Academy of Music this afternoon and adopted resolutions sympathizing with the strikers on the Gould system of roads, one favoring governmental control of railways and the state taking charge of all water rights within her borders, opposing the government granting large tracts of land to railway corporations. A resolution was presented advocating the formation of a third political party whose object would be to look after the rights of workingmen and to call a state convention to nominate state officers, but it was lost. An executive committee was appointed to take any action necessary to promote their interests as follows: ... B. Lennon, Denver; ... C. Messenger, Greeley; Jos. Wolf, Boulder; Jos. Murray, Leadville; D. McC. White, Leadville; Dr. Henry Paul, ... Springs; B. O'Driscoll, San Juan county; Dr. ... Martin, Huerfano county; W. ... Kerr, Pueblo. The meeting had very poor attendance from outside counties.

A Dynamite Outrage.

LONDON, March 25.—A quantity of dynamite was exploded to-day under the residence of Manager Tyzack of the Mackensey colliery in Durham. The house was greatly damaged but nobody was injured. The outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated by union miners who have been locked out from the colliery since January and whose places have been taken by non-union men.

A NEW TURN.

An Effort at Partisanship in Local Politics.

The Republicans Smother the Prohibition Platform.

Nominations Made for Aldermen in the Four Wards.

In response to the call issued through the columns of the Republican on Wednesday about one hundred and fifty alleged republicans assembled in mass convention at city hall last night. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. N. Barnes, and Mr. ... C. Crawford was elected as chairman and A. ... Corman as secretary.

No sooner had the organization been effected than Mr. Reuben Berrey introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has heretofore been the time honored practice in this, our little gem city, as well as of others of like dimensions and of similar populations and circumstances, to ignore and hold in abeyance all partisanship in our municipal elections, and

WHEREAS, We here assembled in republican mass convention believe that the best interests of our city, in its future peace, harmony, fraternity, good will and commercial prosperity, as well as the establishment of and maintenance of the temperance cause, to which we owe so much as a city, will be best promoted by following our previous rule as to ignoring partisanship; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this mass convention that we now and here organize this body into a citizens convention or if preferable order a call for one at a future date to nominate a citizens ticket for nominations to respective offices, and further that we first adopt a set of temperance resolutions or platform by which our nominees first pledge themselves to be governed.

Before these resolutions were put to a vote an outcry was made against them by W. L. Roby and J. E. Noble. The former aimed to reflect on the republican principles of Mr. Berrey, while the latter rose to a point of order, claiming that the resolutions were out of order, which point was sustained by the chair, and endorsed by a vote of the convention. Those voting, however, did not understand the situation, otherwise the vote would have been contrary.

Resolutions were then introduced by Mr. W. L. Roby, as follows, which were adopted.

Resolved, That as republicans and citizens of Colorado Springs, we deprecate the condition of municipal politics hitherto prevailing, by reason of which good and true men, irrespective of party have been forced into positions in apparent hostility to temperance principles, and that by reason of such conditions our city has suffered in the antagonisms of the past and the consequent inefficiencies of our local authorities.

Resolved, That we believe that the great majority of the citizens of this city most heartily endorse the following sentiments, viz: that prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages is a fundamental element and underlying principle of the birth, growth and prosperity of our beautiful city, a principle which cannot be disregarded or set aside without gross public dishonor), and that the preservation and maintenance of this principle in our municipal affairs is essential to the future development and continued attractiveness of our city, as a place where home life can command its fullest happiness.

Resolved, That while we recognize the prohibitory principle as a prime essential, we place in equal importance in city government, the capacity (and disposition) of its officers to administer its affairs on intelligent and business principles (and in accordance with the fundamental principle of its organization;) to the end that needless expenditure of the public money be avoided, proper and efficient ordinances be enacted and the enforcement thereof be secured.

The chairman asked what was the next order of business and nominations were called for, which resulted as follows, the vote being taken by acclamation:

Mayor, F. E. Dow.

Treasurer, D. B. Fairley.

The chairman then announced that those present representing the respective wards should assemble in the four corners of the room and nominate their candidates for aldermen and committeemen.

The result was as follows:

First Ward—F. B. Wells, a German; C. ... Stubbs, committeeman.

Second Ward—G. ... Parsons, a German; A. D. Davis, committeeman.

Third Ward—Lanthus Bentley, a German; W. ... D. Kerr, committeeman.

Fourth Ward—A. Hemenway, a German, and A. ... Corman, committeeman.

The meeting was a combination of prohibitionists, anti-prohibitionists, republicans and democrats and there seemed to be no interest manifested whether the votes were cast by any one of the factions above named. It was however no republican mass convention.

College Note

S. A. Stone has left college.

Ralph Finlay's stentorian voice is reduced to a whisper by a severe cold.

... W. Kerr ego is snow bound on the other side of the Hayden divide.

The young ladies class in calisthenics will be discontinued for the present.

New cells have been added to the battery so that the force of the electric bell is doubled.

... C. Glover's oration which took the first place at the recent contest in Boulder, will appear in the next issue of the Echo.

... Turner has left college and will go out with a party surveying the route of the M. C. and railway.

F. E. Meserve will be on an expedition on the plains recently shot a fine wild cat, which he is having mounted.

At the faculty meeting yesterday afternoon it was decided that classes in political science and trigonometry should begin work this term.

Professor Strieby recently received from Buffalo, N. Y., what purported to be a meteorite and which the sender claimed fell ... [illegible]

To prove his assertion he said he had seen the farmer that saw it fall. Upon analysis the stone proved to be a conglomerate of water worn pebbles, cemented together with oxide of iron.

A most enjoyable family picnic took place at Bear ... on Thursday. It was participated in by a number of the sons and daughters of our alma mater.

At the meeting of the Oratorical association yesterday no important business was transacted, there being a very small attendance. The idea of withdrawing from the state association was advanced, but no action was taken.

Prof. D. A. Walker spent several days of the vacation with W. ... Walker at his ranch southeast of the city. They did considerable hunting which resulted in the capture of a rabbit, which the professor subsequently shot with malice aforethought.

At the meeting of the State Meteorological association held recently in Denver, Prof. F. ... Loud was appointed director of observations and the office for the collection of reports for the present will be located at the Colorado college meteorological observatory.

The regular monthly meeting of the college board will be held next Friday at which time delegates will be appointed to represent the company at the coming election. The members seem to think that as they live so far from the central fire station, it would not pay to take any office in the city department. They apparently believe in civil service reform, and will go to the convention unprejudiced.

Premature Excursions

The Tribune-Republican in an editorial truthfully says

A Raymond excursion party from California is at Manitou, and it will probably come to Denver within a few days. Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb have brought so many excursions to this state that one would think they would by this time have learned that it is folly for tourists to come to Colorado during the spring of the year, if they can possibly delay their coming until June. Colorado is a very charming and delightful country, but it is a part of the earth, and it consequently fails in some respects short of perfection.

There is one period of the year in which the Colorado climate is not delightful, and during which it is, on the contrary, likely to be disagreeable. That period extends from the fifteenth of March to the fifteenth of May. The weather during that time is very likely to be damp and cold. During the first four weeks snows are frequent, and during the remainder rains are very common. The spring does not come as early in Colorado as it does in the Mississippi valley; and it is perfectly natural that it does not, for the reason that this city is a most a mile higher above the sea than any point on the Mississippi river.

In the spring of the year the air upon the plains grows warm, and, rising, causes the cool, moisture-laden air to rush down from the mountains. The consequence is, as we have said, snows and rains are frequent during that season. After awhile, probably, eastern people will learn all these things, and will delay their pleasure trips to Colorado until after the 15th of May. The people of Colorado have reason to regret that excursionists come at a time when they are almost sure to form an unfavorable opinion of the Colorado climate. An eastern man who has never seen anything of Denver's summer, or autumn, or winter climate, can hardly be blamed if, coming here on the first of April, he concludes from the disagreeable weather he encounters that all the stories he hears about the charms of the Colorado climate are merely A. Fool's Day jokes.

As we have often said, the time to enjoy the Colorado climate in the mountains is from the fifteenth of June until the first of October. The time to enjoy the climate of Denver is from the fifteenth of May until the fifteenth of March, but this must be qualified by the statement that the first and last thirty days of this time are not infrequently spoiled by disagreeable weather. The people of Denver know something about the charms of this climate. They know that during the best of the year it cannot be excelled anywhere in the world. But they also know that the spring is not pleasant here, and in this connection it may be said that Denver people do not go on excursions into the mountains in March and April.

Gladstone Ill

LONDON, March 25.—Gladstone ... caught cold yesterday and is to-day confined to his room. He is suffering from chills and diarrhea. Attending physicians have forbidden him to go out of the house. Gladstone will therefore be unable to go to the commons to-day. He had appointed to-night as the date on which he would name the day for the presentation of his Irish proposals. It was generally expected that he would accompany his announcement to-night with a short speech which would intimate the nature of his Irish scheme.

LONDON, 5.30 p. m., March 25.—Gladstone has decided to have the programme he had marked out for himself in the commons this evening carried out, despite his inability to be present. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, therefore spoke for the premier and said Gladstone would announce his policy April 8th.

Rhode Island Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—At the republican state convention this morning George Peabody Wetmore of Newport was nominated for governor; E. Lucius Darling of Pawtucket for lieutenant governor and Joshua M. Addeman of Providence for secretary of state.

Removals for the Year

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In response to the senate resolution the postmaster general to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8625.

Leadville Nominations.

DENVER, March 25.—A Leadville special to the News says: The democrats of Leadville in convention to-night nominated M. E. Walcravon for mayor and Sam B. Leonard city treasurer.

Amusements at Denver.

DENVER, March 25.—Mary Anderson commenced her engagement at the Tabor Grand this evening in "Pygmalion and Galatea," with a crowded house. This her first appearance in Colorado and theatrical circles are enthusiastic over the event. Brokers who on Monday purchased seats for her engagement at $2 were to-day selling them for from $5 to $7.50. Grace Hawthorne ended a successful engagement last night and is pronounced by critics as the finest emotional actress who has visited Denver.

Colorado News from Washington

DENVER, March 24.—The News Washington special says: Steele has won his post-office fight against the entire delegation. The department ordered by telegraph to-day that a lease should be made at the present location for five years.

Bowen's speech is to be read at New Rochelle, New York, at the court house, Thursday night. It is also ordered that it be read at Knights of Labor lodges in the east. P. P. Elder read the speech to Kansas farmers, who have ordered four thousand copies.

Soprs leaves for New York to-night and will be home in about ten days.

Stevenson lectures at the opera house on Sunday night.

It is said here that Jackson will succeed Moffat as president of the Rio Grande.

Miller's Successor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A Sacramento dispatch says Governor Stoneman has appointed Geo. Hearst United States senator vice John F. Miller deceased.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—George Hearst, the newly appointed United States senator, is now in the City of Mexico. It is stated that he will proceed direct to Washington without returning here.

Pasteur Fails

PARIS, March 23.—One of the wolf bitten Russians who recently came here and was treated by Pasteur to prevent rabies died last night in great agony with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PARIS, March 25.—Nineteen Russians arrived here and were placed under Pasteur's care on March 15th. All had been attacked by mad wolves and terribly lacerated. Pasteur willingly undertook to treat them and at once placed them in his hospital. The man who died last night had been carefully operated upon and regularly inoculated with virus twice a day since he arrived. His terrible death with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in its worst form has seriously checked public confidence in the effectiveness of Pasteur's discovery. Very positive indications that the patient's system was resisting the treatment manifested themselves on Sunday after he had been in the hospital over five days. He soon afterwards became the victim of the most terrible suffering, and this seemed to increase hourly up to the time of death, which occurred while the man was mad, wild with physical torture. The corpse has been removed to Pasteur's laboratory, where it will be made the subject of experiment by the scientist. M. Pasteur is much annoyed by unfavorable comments caused by this failure of his method, but he insists that it has established nothing.

The Telephone Suit

COLUMBUS, March 25.—District Attorney Sumler of Cincinnati this afternoon filed in the United States court at this city the government papers to test the validity of the Bell telephone patents, defendants named in the petitions being the American Bell Telephone company, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the Central Union Telephone company, under the laws of Illinois, the Erie Telephone and Telegraph company, under the laws of Massachusetts, the Central District and Printing Telegraph company, under the laws of Pennsylvania, the Cleveland Telephone Co., City and Suburban Telegraph Co., ... Telephone Co., and ... Telephone Co., under the laws of Ohio, and Alexander Graham Bell. The attorneys for the government are Solicitor General Goode, District Attorney Sumler, Allen G. Thurman, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Hunton and Chandler and Chase Williams of special counsel. Process was issued directing appearance by May 1st and requiring the answer be filed on or before June 1st.

Texas Railroads

GALVESTON, March ... —The annual meeting of stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, which was adjourned two weeks ago, was continued to-day. Reports of the various officers were submitted and the following board of directors were elected: George Sealy, Walter S. Davis, ... S. Willis, J. ... Hutchins, J. ... Wallis, Leon Blum and E. Kempner, all of Galveston. This is a decrease of four members in the directory and reduces the board to its minimum, under the charter. This gives rise to the report that the A. T. & S. F. company will shortly be represented in the directory. Progress of negotiations for control of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe system is carefully guarded from public, but it is stated on good authority that a transfer is almost certain, and that leases and exchange of stock will be made public within a few days.

Belgian Disorders

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The strike begun by miners at Liege a fortnight ago is extending rapidly all over the region. It has now practically assumed a universal demand by miners of the country for increase of wages accompanied by decrease in hours of labor. This labor movement at Liege is under the control of anarchists, and the city is really at their mercy. In many instances mobs of anarchists have stopped people in the streets and demanded money, threatening violence if it were not given them. They have also broken windows in a great number of houses and shops. A pamphlet called "Catechism of the People" is being industriously circulated. It teaches the doctrine of general distribution of wealth and use of force to accomplish its purpose.

Women's Rights

LONDON, March 25.—A duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Madame Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute as to the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants Madame Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and the duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been upheld.

Homage to their Queen

LONDON, March 24.—The queen according to the announcement of arrangements went in state this afternoon to open the ceremony of laying the foundation of the new examination hall of the College of Surgeons on the Thames embankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. The weather was clear and beautiful, and the people turned out in vast numbers along the route. Shops and club buildings on the way were decked with flags and streamers and displayed an abundance of loyal mottoes. The royal party was everywhere received with the heartiest enthusiasm. People rushed alongside the royal carriage during its progress, greeting her majesty everywhere with vociferous cheering.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$10.00	Six months	$5.00
Three months	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$2.00	Six months	$1.00
Three months	.50	One month	.25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Prices for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Prohibitionists Attention.

All legal voters in the city of Colorado Springs who are in favor of prohibition and the enforcement of the ordinances of this city, are requested to meet in their respective wards on Saturday, March 20, 1886, at eight o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the prohibition convention, and also to elect one committeeman to represent your respective wards on the prohibition committee next year. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 25 votes cast for mayor at the last election, which entitled the different wards, delegates as follows.

First ward, 8
Second ward, 4
Third ward, 3.
Fourth ward, 3.

The places of meeting will be as follows.

First ward, Court house
Second ward, Whipple & Roby's shop
Third ward, A. M. E. church
Fourth ward, City hall.

You will nominate aldermen for your wards as follows:

First ward, one for two years
Second ward, one for two years.
Third ward, one for two years
Fourth ward, one for two years.

The delegates elected at the ward caucuses will meet in convention at the City hall March 27, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates as follows

One candidate for mayor
One candidate for treasurer.
One committeeman for ensuing year.

J. J. CORUM,
R. W. ANDERSON,
C. A. ELDREDGE,
D. W. ROBBINS

HENRY A. WILSON, Chairman

The present state government of Rhode Island was endorsed by the republican convention yesterday by renomination.

The discovery of "a valuable mineral-bearing ledge" is reported from near Springfield, Mass. If New England people want to be swindled they can now save their car-fare to the west.

General Sheridan is 55 years old. General Schofield is a few months older. General Miles is the only general officer of the regular army who is younger than General Sheridan.

The dispensing of mails will be carried on at the old stand for the next five years. In reaching its decision the postoffice department has complied with the wishes of a majority of our citizens.

Hamilton Fish thinks that $1,000,000 is too large a sum to try to raise for the Grant memorial in New York, and that the hundred thousand odd dollars already obtained will be sufficient to erect a suitable monument.

General Terry recently remarked that General Pennypacker, now living quietly in Philadelphia, was the real hero of Fort Fisher. This gives the magazine men who are fighting the war over a chance for fresh debate.

It is officially announced from Rome that six new cardinals will be created at the consistory to be held on the 10th proximo. America will have two—besides Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec will be promoted.

Notwithstanding the assertions that have been made to the contrary, Smalley telegraphs to the Tribune that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are at variance with Mr. Gladstone in his Irish plans and that they will withdraw from the government rather than acquiesce in them.

Alderman Jaehne, who now appears to have been a professional "fence" for ten years, says that no projectors of new lines thought of getting a franchise without paying all the aldermen for it. This is a disgraceful condition of affairs, but the confession occasions no surprise.

Reports of Secretary Manning's condition show that he is in a very critical state. Even if the result of the attack should not be fatal, as everyone earnestly hopes, it is hardly possible that the secretary will return to the duties of his office. His loss will be a serious injury to the administration.

John E. Oberly, who has been appointed chief civil service commissioner, has been an open advocate of the spoils system, and it is said that his views are well known to the president. His selection is a great surprise to those who believed in the sincerity of Cleveland's reform professions.

Delegate Post says the right of suffrage was originally given to women in Wyoming as a matter of advertisement for the territory, and speaks strongly of the success of the innovation. Besides making the section widely known the result has been to eliminate many evils and elevate the tone of politics generally.

Eight thousand, six hundred and forty-five fourth class postmasters removed in the first year of Cleveland's administration. This seems a large number but if the rate of removals is not increased some of the republicans will hold over. There are about forty thousand offices of this class in the country.

The Hatchet relieves the feelings of an anxious public by the following item: "Senator Jones, of Detroit, will shortly return and appear in his seat in the capacity of a blighted being. His return will be due to the fact that the object of his antique affection has been removed by relatives, and her whereabouts has been carefully concealed from the absurdity. It is somewhat singular that, instead of taking her away, some of her people did not long ago arrive at an appreciation of the intention involved in the invention of a club. The mere fact that a man is a United States senator does not give him a right to constitute himself an inter-state nuisance."

Gould makes an absurd threat that he will make the Knights of Labor pay the damages sustained by the Missouri Pacific on account of the strike. He will have to go off of his roads to find any worth suing. But unless Gould has abandoned his wrecking policy, the strikers have been doing him a service. Will he divide his profits with them?

Members of congress who look to England for their financial policy should vote for the bill reported yesterday to encourage American shipping. British protection and assistance for her merchant marine have done much toward making her mistress of the seas. A little generosity on our part would make the carrying of mails in American bottoms possible.

The Chiricahuas have had enough of war, and Crook left yesterday to bring them back to peace and plenty. Between American and Mexican forces, both seeking their extermination, it is not surprising that they determined to surrender. Settlers on the border would have had them try the experiment of yielding to Mexico.

The house has cut down the appropriation for militia to $400,000. This seems an insignificant sum compared to what could profitably be expended on the organization of our citizen soldiery and the improvement of the great system which gains us the credit in Europe of possessing immense army reserves, which are set down at a million more than Germany's and twice Russia's.

Governor Stoneman of California has appointed George Hearst to succeed the late Senator Miller. Hearst is the representative of the commanding faction of the California democracy. He was the democratic candidate in the election of January '85 to succeed Senator Farley. In the democratic caucus he received 19 votes to Farley's .... But the prize was captured by Leland Stanford. His appointment to succeed Miller was the result generally looked for.

The queen held a drawing room at Buckingham palace on Tuesday. The announcement seemed a very ordinary one, but it indicates that the momentous question of who should handle the royal robes has been settled. Latest reports intimated that a compromise had been reached, and that the office of mistress of the robes would be put in commission, which would remove it from the pale of politics. This has undoubtedly been done and a grave crisis passed over.

Mrs. James Brown Potter, the well known amateur actress who sent cold chills down the backs of Washington society by reading them "Ostler Joe," is kept almost as busy "starring" the country for charity's sake as are the professional stars who crave for money and glory. Mrs. Potter opened in Rochester early in the winter, and has since made a tour, playing in Baltimore and Washington. She will play in Ithaca very soon for the benefit of Cornell university. Mrs. Potter's personations thus far this winter have netted $33,000 to charitable institutions.

Republican leaders in congress expect that the democratic majority in the house will be wiped out by the coming elections. A gain of twenty-three seats would make the next congress republican. With the object of attaining this result the reorganizing of congressional committees is well under way. Among the influences weakening the democrats one of the strongest is the manifest opposition of organized labor to the tariff agitation as a blow at the interests of workingmen, to be followed by successful lowering of wages. The fight by Morrison will not be a very earnest one.

The Hatchet says: "As the testimony in the Pan-Electric case develops it becomes more clear that Attorney General Garland should relieve the administration by resigning. It is in no sense proper for him to remain in his present position under the circumstances. The best defense that can be made for him is that he was indiscreet. A man with such a confused idea as to the boundary line between right and wrong is not the proper person to furnish legal opinions for the conduct of the government. His mind is not exact."

One next Monday night the city council will pass the appropriation ordinance and our attention has been called to the fact that the amount recommended for the fire department is much smaller than will probably be needed during the coming fiscal year. Additional hose, boots, rubber coats, woolen mits, lanterns, ladders, etc., are needed by the department, which will cost nearly as much if not more than the recommended amount. We cover. At the last fire about 600 feet of hose was in use and had a fire broken out in another part of the city, the department would have been powerless to control it. If the council desires to economize let it do so in other directions and not with the volunteer fire department.

Speaker Carlisle in a recent interview said the indications were that it would not be possible to pass a bill through congress suspending the coinage of silver, and on the other hand that a bill for free coinage could not pass. His conclusion, therefore, is that the subject will be left where it is. The relations of the democrats of the house to the president are described as follows: "The administration is getting along very well except as to the silver question. As I have already indicated, a majority of the members of the house are opposed to the suspension of silver coinage, which was the favorite measure of the administration. I do not think any considerable number of democrats, either in the house or in the senate, or elsewhere, are disposed to break with the president on a mere question of patronage. While there has been great disappointment as to some, the general feeling among democrats is that only upon a question of principle would they be warranted in breaking with the president. If he should differ seriously from the party upon matters of public policy, that would form sufficient basis for a break."

Governor Pierce of Dakota appreciates the importance of the forestry question, and profits by the experience of other sections by proclaiming an arbor day, to be observed as a holiday and to be devoted to tree planting and the beautifying of private and public grounds. He appeals to the people of the territory for general participation in this work and the advantages which will be attained may be read by the people of this state with profit. He says: "The one requisite to make this land the equal, if not the superior, of the most favored region of earth is the growth of forest and ornamental trees. The wide prairies need them. They are a protection and an ornament. They are a direct and material aid, and will in a few years, become a source of positive income. They will grow while you sleep; they will add to your wealth while you rest. No investment will pay you better, both in a material sense and in that satisfaction which is the outgrowth of pleasant surroundings. I invite the particular attention of teachers in the public schools and those in charge of our territorial institutions of learning, as well as the officers of our benevolent institutions, to the importance of devoting this day to ornamenting the grounds where our children congregate, or where the unfortunate of the territory are confined."

On the 8th inst. Representative Bunnell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in congress having for its purpose the preservation and protection from spoliation of the Garden of the Gods, and to create of the same a public park. The measure is now in the hands of the committee on public lands. As a matter of interest to this locality we print the full text of the bill below:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the tract of land in the state of Colorado lying near the center of said state and described as follows, to wit: Commencing where the twenty-eighth degree of west longitude crosses and intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude, and running east fifteen miles, thence south thirty miles, thence west thirty miles, thence north thirty miles, thence east fifteen miles, to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That the said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes in said park, and purchase those already built, yet so as that no corporation or person who has already acquired title or awful possession, or both, in the bounds of said park, shall be deprived of any property without a fair compensation, freely accepted by such owner or possessor.

SEC. 3. That the secretary shall provide against the wanton destruction of wild beasts or birds found within said park, and against their capture for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same, after the passage of this act, to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD.

The following, which we re-publish by request of a number of subscribers, was the favorite poem of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and referred to by Hon. L. A. Rasley, in his second lecture on "Men of Note Whom I Have Met," recently delivered in this city, the first and last verses of which he recited. It was written by William Knox:

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift floating meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave.
Man passeth from life to his rest in his grave,

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade.
Be scattered around and together be laid,
And the young and the old and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The infant and mother, attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The husband that infant and mother who blest,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure, her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne:
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave,

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar who wandered in search for his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of Heaven;
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones with the dust.

So the multitude goes like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds from us all like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, ay, they died; we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of the eye; 'tis the draught of the breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon, to the bier and the shroud—
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

PERSONAL.

Next month the city of New York will be 200 years old.

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is writing a novel.

Roswell P. Flower, of New York, is with a party of friends in Mexico.

Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, is dangerously ill at Ottawa.

Louise Michel, the French anarchist, intends to made a tour of America.

General Gordon, it is reported, will enter the race for governor of Georgia,

John Russell Young will return to New York from Europe in May or June

Lampasas Jake, a coy-boy revivalist, is said to be doing a great work at Farmington, N. M.

Joseph Maass, the English tenor, recently deceased, left £17 000, his earnings in eight years.

Ben Perley Poore's collection of autographs contains the writing of 16,000 prominent men.

Moncure D. Conway is to deliver four lectures in New York next month on his long residence in England.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, has averaged ten hours of work and study daily throughout his professional career.

The Prince of Wales suffers much from dyspepsia and confines his diet largely to lean mutton and stale bread.

Senor Antonio Mojica, the owner of the sugar plantation Aurora, in Matanzas, Cuba, has declared his slaves free.

Jesse Grant is said to have made a new contract with the Nicaragua government for the building of a ship canal

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of the late head of the house, has taken a Bar Harbor cottage for the season soon to come.

The New York newsdealers have resolved to boycott the World because of the failure of Mr. Pulitzer to keep his promise.

Walter Brownlow, son of the famous old fire eater, is a candidate for a republican congressional nomination in Tennessee

Martin F. Tupper has in press an autobiographical work, to be published about Easter, entitled "My Life as an Author."

The new Chinese minister to London, Li Yue Fen, has been governor of Shanghai. His secretary is a son of Li Hung Chang

Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., is possessed of considerable artistic talent, being especially happy in her portraits of children and young people.

Lady Dilke, wife of the "unfortunate" Sir Charles, is going to publish a volume of tales under the title, "The Shrine of Death and Other Shrines."

President Holden, of the California State University, receives a salary of $8,000—$5,000 as president and $3,000 as director of the Lick Observatory.

Mrs. George H. Pendleton and Miss Jennie Pendleton, wife and daughter of the American minister at Berlin, are expected to arrive in New York this week.

Bishop Ninde has left vacant the pulpit of the Metropolitan M. E. church, Washington, to be occupied by Dr. J. P. Newman as soon as he obtains a transfer from the New York conference.

Countess Elise de Edla, widow of King Ferdinand, of Portland, who was formerly Miss Lizzie Hensler, of Boston, will soon return to that city and make it her permanent residence. Boston society is naturally excited.

The Rev. Mr. Milburn, chaplain of the house of representatives, is a slightly built man of medium height, with gray hair and beard, who walks about so confidently that no one at a distance would suspect him to be blind.

The number of insane persons in the asylums and almshouses of New York state is 33 per cent greater than it was five years ago. This increase comes almost wholly from the shipment of insane men and women to this country from Europe.

The Duke of Portland, head of the Cavendish-Bentinck family, and the richest nobleman in Great Britain, has £1,250,000 per annum from London ground rents. He is the person who was at one time reported as engaged to Mary Anderson.

The best decorated man in Prussia is the Crown Prince of Germany, who has seventy-two orders and decorations to plant on his breast, which make him look as if he wore a breastplate. Count Puckler, the marshal of the place, comes next with fifty-one; Bismarck follows with a modest forty-eight.

Prince William, the heir apparent after Unser Fritz, has returned to Berlin after a prolonged bear-hunting expedition on the Russian estates of Prince Radziwill. He brought with him two young cubs, which he presented to the princess, and one grown up bear for the Zoological garden.

Blondin, the rope-walker, is now living in London and is 62 years of age. He has recently lost the greater part of his fortune by unfortunate investments. He wishes to return to America, and can do some great feats, but his agent finds the law would prevent the repetition of his Niagara feat or any other like peril, unless a net were spread under the rope.

As to Advertising.

New Haven Register.

If you have goods to sell, advertise the fact. Hire a man with a lampblack kettle and brush to paint your name and number on all the railroad fences. The cars go whizzing by so fast that no one can read them, to be sure, but perhaps the conductor will be obliging enough to stop the train for inquisitive passengers.

Remember the fences by the roadside as well. Nothing is so attractive to the passer-by as a well painted sign. "Huntington's Mecca Mixture for Tramps."

Have your cards on the hotel register, by all means. Strangers stopping at the hotel for the night generally buy a cigar before leaving town, and they need some inspiring literary food besides.

If an advertising agent wants to advertise your business in a fancy frame at the depot, pay him about two hundred per cent more than it is worth, and let him put it there. When a man has three-quarters of a second in which to catch a train, he invariably stops to read depot advertisements, and your card might take his eye.

Of course the street thermometer dodge is excellent. When a man's fingers and ears are freezing, or he is puffing and "phewing" at the heat, is the time above all others when he reads a thermometer advertisement.

Print, in the blackest ink, a great sprawling card on all your wrapping paper. Ladies returning from a shopping tour like to be walking bulletins, and if the ink rubs off and spoils some of their finery, no matter.

Don't fail to advertise in every circus programme. It will help the circus to pay their bills, and visitors can relieve the tedium of the clown's jokes by looking over your interesting remarks about "10 per cent below cost," etc.

A boy with a big placard on a pole is an interesting object on the street, and lends a dignified air to your establishment. Hire a couple.

Advertise on a calendar. People never look at a calendar to see what day of the month it is. They merely glance hurriedly at it so as to be sure that your name is spelled with or without a p, that's all.

When the breezes blow wafted by a paper fan in the hands of a lovely woman' 'tis well to have the air redolent with the perfume of the carmine ink in which your business address is printed. This will make the market for decent fans very brisk.

Patronize every agent that shows you an advertising tablet, card, directory, dictionary or even an advertising Bible, if one is offered at a reasonable price, shows that you know where to invest your money.

But don't think of advertising in some well established, legitimate newspaper. Not for a moment. Your advertisement would be nicely printed, and would find its way into all the thrifty households of the region, where the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman and others, live, and into the families of the wealthy and refined—all who have articles to buy and the money with which to buy them; and in the quiet of the evening, after the news of the day has been digested, it would be read and pondered, and the next day people would come to your store and patronize you, and keep coming in increasing numbers, and you might have to hire an extra clerk or two, move into a larger block and more favorable location, and do a bigger business; but, of course, it would be more expensive—and brings bigger profits.

The Tale of a Shirt

Washington Correspondent Boston Traveller.

A tall, lean, lank man from Illinois had his feet upon the table in the reading room at Willard's to-night, while he alternately looked at the ceiling and at a "two-for-5" which persistently refused to draw. The fire in his cigar gradually went out, and the lean man sorrowfully but carefully laid it away in his vest pocket for future reference. Turning round to a party of friends who were sitting near him he said: "Boys, have you ever heard the tale of the Shirt?" No? Well, now that is one of the most peculiar pranks that politics ever played upon anybody. In '84 a district convention was held in Peoria to elect delegates to the democratic national convention. Among the men who tried to be sent to the Peoria convention was S. Corning Judd. He was defeated, as usual, but he came down nevertheless to see the boys have their fun. Now, among the delegates were Mike Corcoran and his chum and bosom friend, 'Bad Jim' Connorton. Mike is a comical-looking fellow. He is about twice as wide as he is high and he loves a good time better than anybody I know. Mike and 'Bad Jim' roomed together. The night before the convention 'Bad Jim' came in full of fun and some other things that you take out of a bottle. He saw the peaceful Mike sleeping and the spirit of mischief entered him.

"On a chair was Mike's shirt. It was undoubtedly the biggest shirt in Peoria. Carefully opening the window, he dropped the under garment to the ground, and his delight was somewhat intensified when he saw a passing tramp disappear with it in the darkness. Closing the window he put out the light and got into bed. You can just believe that there was a howl when Corcoran awoke in the morning and couldn't find his shirt, for, as a true disciple of Jeffersonian simplicity, he had only one with him. 'Bad Jim' and four bell boys scoured the town after a shirt that would fit him, but all in vain. In the meanwhile the time for the meeting of the convention was drawing nigh. To make a long story short, Corcoran gave Judd his proxy and Judd entered the convention as a delegate. By one of those curious twists of politics he was elected to go to the national convention. His luck didn't desert him there, and he was made the member of the democratic national committee from Illinois. When President Cleveland began to look about him for a man to succeed Postmaster Palmer at Chicago he hit upon Judd. I don't know what 'Bad Jim' has bagged out of this deal, but he ought to have something, for if he hadn't thrown Corcoran's shirt out of the window Judd would never have been where he is now. That, gentlemen, is my tale of a shirt."

Charley Farwell's Answer.

From the Chicago News.

"What was the second mortgage made for?" asked Mr. Conkling of Jake Sharp.

"To issue bonds," replied Sharp.

"But what were the bonds for?"

"To be issued."

This calls to mind some answers once made by the Hon. Charley Farwell of this city to a too inquisitive lawyer. Mr. Farwell had owned the West Division postoffice building at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets, and had traded it for a building on East Washington street, near the court house, giving $5000 cash difference. Sometime afterward a real estate agent called Mr. Farwell as a witness to establish the value of the west side building.

"Mr. Farwell, you formerly owned the property at the corner of Washington and Halstead streets, I believe?" said the lawyer.

"I did," replied the witness.

"And you sold it?"

"I traded it for another building and gave $5000 to boot."

"Well, Mr. Farwell, what did you consider your building worth?" asked the lawyer.

"About $5000 less than the other gentleman's."

"Yes, just so. And now, Mr. Farwell, what did you consider the other gentleman's building worth, sir?"

"Well," said the politician, slowly, "I had a vague sort of notion that it was worth about—well, about do?"

"Yes, sir; tell us, as nearly as you can, sir, about how much it was worth."

"Well, it was worth about $5000 more than mine."

He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

Aimee, the vivacious, tells of an experience she had in Longworth, Texas, with a real cowboy. This fellow opened the entertainment by laughing very coarsely whenever the actress spoke. She managed to get through the scene, and appealed to the manager of the theatre for protection. The little man said that as the cowboy seemed to be surrounded by admiring friends he thought it would not be wise to attempt his removal. Besides, the Texan theatrical code forbade interference with the audience after the admission money had been paid. Aimee is not easily abashed, and she decided on her course. When she went on again she got as near the rowdy as the limits of the stage would permit. He began his laughing, and his friends joined in. So did the actress. She stood still, and, pointing an expressive finger at him, laughed as though immensely amused. The cowboy's face changed and his laugh stopped. Aimee's didn't. She held her sides and laughed and laughed at the man. He grew red in the face and looked uncomfortable. Still the actress laughed, and by this time the audience was roaring with her, all eyes turned on the unfortunate Texan. He couldn't stand it. Abashed and thoroughly cowed the cowboy rushed for the door, followed by a great shout, and was not seen again that evening. The play then went on smoothly.

Convict Labor in Alabama.

Alabama Letter to Cleveland Leader

Let us take Birmingham as a starting point, and we will strike for Pratt's mines, four miles west. That is in the heart of the coal field. There are three pits in Coketon or Pratt's mines, two slopes and one shaft. Here are about 700 convicts and about 300 free miners. Now we will go north three miles. We cross the Coalburg railroad as we go to Pratt's drifts. Here at the present writing are 150 or 200 free miners.

We will now strike for Coalburg. Here we have three places opened. The vein is 2 ft. 10 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. thick. There are about 200 convicts here. This coal costs less for mining than any coal of this vein that I ever saw in my life. The pit cars are said to hold 16 bushels, and we are paid 36½ cents per car. It takes a good man to make $2 per day, and if the railroad cars are scarce the free miner can sit down and look on while the convict mines his four cars per day, and if he does not the stockade boss will throw him on the floor and give him from 15 to 30, and even 40 stripes with a strap that looks like the end of a harness tug. The bill of fare is something like this: Corn bread, sorghum molasses, fat pork and black coffee, and barely enough of this to keep body and soul together. Black and white, male and female, live together like sheep.

Such is but a poor pen picture of prison life in Alabama. There are about 1500 convicts in Jefferson county alone, all of them at work in or around the mines, and the prisoners range all the way from mere boys to men too old to work. But it makes no difference to the judge, as he gets $7 for every sentence. Next week we will give the other convicts a showing up.

Trying to Save the Dog.

Bradford (Penn.) Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

While the fire was raging on Sunday morning in the Stewart building, at Main and Kennedy streets, the attention of a number of sympathetic citizens was drawn to a dog that was visible in the second story window of the burning building. The animal sat still and looked out on the crowd with the expression of one that had lost all hope.

"Oh! won't somebody please save that dear, noble dog!" said an enthusiastic young woman

"It's Councilman Greenwald's dog," was the only reply she got, and the man who knew whose dog it was stolidly kept on pushing through the crowd in a manner that the young woman thought very barbarous and unfeeling."

"Well, if it is Councilman Greenwald's dog that is no reason why it should suffer a horrible death," said the kind-hearted woman, and she pushed through the crowd to where a fireman was standing waiting for further orders.

"Won't you please rescue that dog in the photograph gallery?" said she, pointing.

She was pretty, and the fireman immediately became interested in the dog. He seized a ladder and placed it against the burning wall at the risk of his life. Then he climbed till he stood at the top and gazed in through the window, where the dog still seemed to stare death in the face. The sash was down and he smashed the panes in short order. Then, just as he was reaching in for the dog, he drew back and uttered an exclamation of disgust.

The young lady, who had admired the noble expression on the dog's face, shouted, "Save him! save him!" but the fireman shook his head, came down and only said as he reached the ground

"Terra cotta."

"Three cheers for the young lady and the fireman, anyhow," said a bystander. And they were given, too.

It Was a Beautiful Blow

"One day in 1867," said Mr. Ed. Johnson of the Boston Deals, "I was standing in front of the old Logan house at Altoona, Pa., admiring a superb looking man who was pacing up and down the walk, meditating presumably, as the rest of us were, on the length of the minutes when one is waiting for a delayed train. Presently a big, broad shouldered moulder, who seemed to recognize the superb gentleman, shambled up near him and muttered something which was evidently intended to offend him. The superb gentleman, however, paid no more attention to it than to look rather sharply at the moulder and pass on. Soon the moulder repeated his performance, with about the same result, and the lookers-on began to wonder what it all meant. By and by the moulder, evidently mistaking the superb gentleman's indifference to him for cowardice, stopped square before him and said something which would not look well in print about 'the d—d Yankee general.'

"I never saw a handsomer blow in my life. It landed squarely on the jaw of the moulder, and seemed to raise him neatly and gracefully into the air, and then stretch him flatly at full length on the platform several feet away. The superb gentleman looked at the back of his hand with an expression of disgust, as if condemning the hand for what it had happened. The last I saw of the moulder his friends were helping him away, but I frequently saw General Hancock after that, and came to know that he was always the same kind of a man—slow to take offence but wonderfully effective in punishing one who did succeed in offending."

The Depraved Murderer

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

County Attorney Bradbury of Somerset tells me of an amusing scene that took place in a murder trial in his county not long ago. A number of ladies were within the bar, and one of them asked the county attorney to please point out the prisoner.

He coolly directed their gaze to a well known Maine newspaper man, who sat at a desk writing, and with a serious face said: "There he is."

They looked a long and searching look at "the guilty man."

"I might have known he is the man," said one of the ladies.

"I know he is guilty," said another.

"A man who can sit calmly there and write on such an occasion as this has nerve enough to kill anybody," said a third.

The Eight-Hour System

Washington Critic

"Papa," said the daughter of a large employer of labor, "are you in favor of the eight-hour system?"

"Well, daughter," he answered, "under certain circumstances I am."

"Oh, I'm so glad," she rapturously exclaimed.

"Why, my dear; why are you so interested?"

"Because, papa, George has been only staying four hours every evening, and he told me last night if you favored the eight-hour system he needn't go home nearly so early. You dear old papa, I'm so glad you are in favor of it," and she threw her soft white arms about his neck and choked off all explanations.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum . .	$10.00	Six months	$5.00
Three months.	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum . . .	$2.00	Six months	$1.00
Three months	.50	One month	.25

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Prohibitionists Attention.

All legal voters in the city of Colorado Springs who are in favor of prohibition and the enforcement of the ordinances of this city, are requested to meet in their respective wards on Saturday, March 20, 1886, at eight o clock p m, to elect delegates to the prohibition convention, and also to elect one committeeman to represent your respective wards on the prohibition committee next year The basis of representation is one delegate for each 25 votes cast for mayor at the last election, which entitled the different wards, delegates as follows

First ward, 3
Second ward, 4.
Third ward, 3.
Fourth ward, 3

The places of meeting will be as follows

First ward, Court house
Second ward, Whipple & Roby's shop
Third ward, A. M. E. church
Fourth ward, City hall.

You will nominate aldermen for your wards as follows

First ward, one for two years
Second ward, one for two years
Third ward, one for two years
Fourth ward, one for two years

The delegates elected at the ward caucuses will meet in convention at the City hall March 27, 1886 at 8 o clock p.m., to nominate candidates as follows

One candidate for mayor
One candidate for treasurer
One committeeman for ensuing year.

J. J. CORUM,
R. W. ANDERSON,
C. A. ELDREDGE,
D. W. ROBBINS
HENRY A. WILSON, Chairman

Ex-President Arthur, who has been quite ill from indigestion and nervousness, is now reported to be improving

Chamberlain, Trevelyan and Heneage have declared that they have resigned their positions in the Gladstone government.

Widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors will hereafter receive twelve dollars a month instead of eight. It is not too much.

Hoxie refuses to confer with Powderly and hopes of a speedy settlement of the great railroad strike are dissipated. There will be want in many a family before the strikers obtain new places

The government's suit against the Bell Telephone company will be brought at Columbus, Ohio. If the validity of the patent is denied no one will assert that Garland's stock was not well earned

At last, in response to a general demand for punishment of the murderers of the gallant Captain Crawford, the government has ordered the consul at El Paso to make a thorough investigation of the affair

After the government has been paid $45,000 by the defaulting Cannon, it will still be some $250,000 behind in its prosecution of polygamists. It is an expensive undertaking, to suppress the Mormon evil

Secretary Manning refuses papers in two more cases of suspensions. This is probably the letter that aroused so much curiosity in the senate the other day by the sensational way in which its privacy was guarded.

Gladstone will not submit his plans with reference to Ireland for two weeks. By that time the case of the opposition will have been made public, and the premier will have prepared his argument against every point.

Joe Ellingsworth, the pugilist of one of the New York sporting clubs, has issued a challenge to Dempsey. A chance to win money quickly has induced him to forsake position and enter on the brutal life of a prize fighter

General Howard will be the third major general. As General Schofield prefers the division of the Atlantic, although of far less importance than his present command, Terry will go to Chicago and Howard to the Pacific coast.

Reports of the general favor with which the prospect of again uniting the telegraphers with the Knights of Labor is received, indicate that the sore made by the apparent neglect of the Knights during the operators' strike of 1883 has been healed.

The house committee on public lands shows a disposition to report bills for repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws. Their period of usefulness has passed and they should go. Their repeal would close a large opening against monopoly and fraud.

Now that Howard has been nominated major general, army gossips are busy with the chances of the colonels to wear a star. The most likely are thought to be Ruger and Merritt. The latter is now superintendent of cadets at West Point, and the former held that position in 1871.

The regular letter from our foreign correspondent, Max O'Rell, lies at the bottom of the ocean with the ill-fated steamer Oregon. In its place we print this morning extracts from his new book "Les Chers Voisins." This book has been brought out in Europe, but has not yet reached this country.

Vignaux, the French billiard player, has changed his mind about gathering more American shekels. He took the steamer for France Wednesday, [illegible] in London. It is reported that he is terribly disgusted with himself for the disgraceful way in which he was recently whipped by Schaefer.

Belgium is suffering from the hard times which now prevail in Europe. The mob in its looting and lawlessness at Liege yesterday showed the extent of their desperation. Over-population is the curse of Belgium and emigration would be a speedy remedy. With less land than Maryland she has a population of nearly six millions to support.

That the silver question should be considered one of the matters naturally connected with depression of trade in England by the chancellor of the exchequer is an acknowledgement of the importance of the white metal as a factor in England's present condition, and an indication of the extent of the agitation now carried on for reform in its use in that country.

Germany is well prepared for war if France insists on revenge. On its present peace footing her army consists of 427,274 men and 18,128 officers. On a war footing, for which the estimates are always made, the army proper would consist of 1,456,677 men and 35,998 officers, served also by 312,731 horses and 2808 guns. In addition to this great force there is the landsturm, or militia reserves.

The government has been experimenting with a repeating shotgun at the national armory at Springfield, Mass. It contains five cartridges, which can be discharged in five seconds. Each cartridge contains nine buckshot. What the government will do with the weapons is a quandary, but its name, the Spencer riot gun, suggests its purpose. Water through a hose is cheaper and much more effective.

Rogers of Pan Electric fame says he saw no impropriety in giving stock to congressmen; that he did not suppose they had taken vows of poverty, etc. On the whole his investigation has been very amusing—except to the possessors of the stock. Rogers says he was recently offered $3.50 per share for a block of ten thousand shares. What are these congressmen going to do now for the great number of shares which they have, and for which they paid nothing?

The pension to Hancock's widow, which is now under consideration by congress, should be granted promptly. The amount, $2000, is the same that is paid to the widows of Farragut and Porter, but it is hardly possible that they were left so destitute of means as Mrs. Hancock. An officer of high rank, who is well informed, says that of the $40,000 due on his life insurance $30000 will be applied to the payment of borrowed money. Generosity and the care of poor relatives and connections left the general a very poor man.

Editors and publishers will be given an opportunity to testify as to the monopoly of the Western Union company in the transmission of daily news. Eastern newspapers have nothing to complain of, as there is abundant competition in the collection of news for the daily press. It is not expected that anything will be added to the proof of the extensiveness of the system as it concerns the west, for western editors can hardly afford to make a trip to Washington for that purpose. They will be content with what they can get, seeing but slight prospect of getting anything better.

The young lady with monstrous feet whose pictures has appeared in the advertising columns of the eastern press has been married. Her father having offered to give a farm in Ohio to any respectable man who would marry her she was a great card for the dime museums. So far there was no trouble but having announced her determination to make her permanent residence in Chicago, the newspapers of that place and St. Louis are amusing themselves with innuendoes about the size of the feet of the ladies of the two cities. The Inter Ocean says she would be no curiosity in St. Louis. We are waiting anxiously for the reply to this crushing retort.

The New York Tribune of the 19th inst. calls attention to the mission of Professor Marden and endorses his claim to public assistance in the following editorial paragraph: "Professor George N. Marden, of Colorado college, has come east for the purpose of interesting the friends of education in the young institution with which he is connected, and of obtaining contributions to its treasury. The people of Colorado Springs, where the college is situated, and others in different parts of the wide territory for which it sets the standard of sound learning, have already done much to relieve it from the embarrassments which surrounded it a year or more ago, and Professor Marden's special object at this time is to guarantee to the college, by means of gifts and pledges, an income of five years, in order that its regular work may go on without interruption, while the plan for securing a permanent endowment is being carried out. Its geographical position, its relations to the country which surrounds it, and especially its proximity to centres of Mormon activity, give Colorado college a strong claim upon the friends of education, morality and good government."

Blaine is represented as holding that the position of the senate in its controversy with the president is untenable. But the senators from Maine assert that the republican leader has not expressed himself on the question. Butler has expressed himself in a public way without any doubt of his position. His standing as a lawyer makes his opinion entitled to consideration. It is given in the Chicago Inter Ocean as follows: "General Butler in discussing the question, takes the position that under the tenure of office act the president has no right to remove anybody, and cannot remove a single officer. He holds that the president may suspend an officer at his discretion, and so long as he does not put that officer before the senate to have the senate remove him the senate has no right to inquire why the president suspended him. But the moment the question of suspension comes before the senate the rights of the senate are to be considered. If the president fails to make the suspension before the senate by appointing a successor, when the session ends the suspension ceases, and the suspended officer takes his place again. General Butler agrees with the lawyers at Washington who have declared that when an appointment fails of confirmation the suspended officer takes his place again. But General Butler goes further than this, and claims the power of removal under the tenure of office act is only in the senate. That is to say, the senate must consent to the removal of an officer before he can be removed. As this is the case, General Butler claims that the president is wrong in the position he has taken in the matter of appointments and that the senate is right. This is on the theory that the tenure of office act is constitutional. General Butler inclines to the opinion that the act is unconstitutional but declares that this is not an issue, as the president puts himself expressly within the law. If he thinks the act is unconstitutional he should proceed upon that ground and remove officers instead of suspending them. In the case of removal there will be a vacancy and the president may proceed upon the theory that the tenure of office act is unconstitutional and that he has the unlimited power of removal in himself. But in his message the president takes a different position on this point. A good many democrats seem to believe that he is wrong."

The facts brought out by the investigation of the senate committee, whose proceedings have been covered but partially by our telegraphic report, make a bad showing for the high officials implicated. The effect of the testimony of Dr. Rogers is thus summed up by the New York Tribune

Dr. Rogers's testimony emphasizes three important points in the telephone scandal. First, the fact that the Pan-Electric scheme, so far as the speculative statesmen were concerned, was a gift enterprise. General Atkins, then chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, and Senator Harris were the first to be approached. Each was offered $100,000 of stock. Some hesitation was shown and the offer was increased to $500,000. They readily accepted these terms and subsequently Mr. Young, General Johnston and Senator Garland entered into the pool. They paid nothing for their interest. It was gift stock. Senator Harris admitted that the Rogers family were, anything, "a little too generous," but remarked that as they expected to make money enough for everybody, they would accept the stock. Smaller blocks of stock were subsequently given to Congressman Money and other statesmen. Dr. Rogers is very emphatic in declaring that nothing was ever said with reference to the company's deriving any advantage from any official position held by the gift takers. But he is equally explicit in admitting that "the object was to bank on their names and reputations" as public men holding high official stations. That was what they gave in exchange for the gift stock, the privilege of trafficking in their names and reputations.

The second point is the attorney general's agreement to lend the company the aid and influence of the department of justice. Mr. Young called upon Mr. Garland and solicited his official intervention. He subsequently informed the Rogers family that the attorney-general had promised that the government should bring a suit against the Bell company in the interest of the Pan-Electric company, but that the details would be fixed with the solicitor general. Dr. Rogers exclaimed, "If Garland has promised he will do it!" As the suit was instituted not long afterward, he had every reason to believe that the attorney general had kept his promise. Although at the outset nothing was said about the gift-takers' official influence, here is the direct proof that the company was actually bargaining on the attorney general's cabinet office a few weeks after President Cleveland was inaugurated. Mr. Garland was allowing a ring of telephone speculators to traffic in his official functions precisely as they trafficked in his name and reputation.

The third point is the distribution of stock of the Pan-Electric and allied companies among congressmen. Mr. Money received $10,000 of American Postal and $50,000 of Pan-Electric when he was chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads. Other democratic congressmen were favored in the same way. Dr. Rogers protests that he had no idea of corrupting these great and good men, but he acknowledges that it would have been a great thing for the Pan-Electric company if congress had passed the postal telegraph bill, and that he had this in mind when he distributed the stock. Congressmen who accepted gift stock under these suspicious circumstances will not find it any easy matter to convince the country that they were acting honorably.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Harper's Magazine for April is as novel and fresh as the spring-time. Three new and important serial stories are begun. One of these, "Their Pilgrimage," which opens the number, is a story of American life and character as seen at our summer resorts, written by Charles Dudley Warner, and finely illustrated by Charles S. Reinhart. This first part is in Mr. Warner's best style, and has for its background Fortress Monroe, Cape May, and Atlantic City. "Springhaven" is the title of a new novel by R. D. Blackmore. It is a picture of rural English life in the days of Admiral Nelson, and the stirring events of those days are certain, in Blackmore's narrative, to develop interesting characters and to reawaken in the author's countrymen the old English spirit manifested at Trafalgar. Mr. Blackmore's novel is illustrated by Frederick Barnard and Alfred Parsons. One of Mr. Parsons' drawings, "The Fair Vale of Springhaven," is the frontispiece to the number. There is also the beginning of a new novel by Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." This is entitled "King Arthur. Not a Love Story." Its interest is based upon maternal instinct, and it will reach every mother's heart in America and England. This novel will be published in three parts. The first part occupies twenty seven pages of the magazine.

Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," is continued, and will be concluded in the May number.

Act V. of "She Stoops to Conquer" is concluded, with eight illustrations by E. A. Abbey.

F. Satterthwaite contributes an article entitled "Plebeian and Aristocratic Pigeons," beautifully illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson.

"Going down to the Sea in Ships," by Phil Robinson, is an interesting retrospect of navigation, effectively illustrated by A. R. Waud.

Mary L. Vandyne contributes an article entitled "Neapolitan Sketches," accompanied by some very picturesque illustrations.

There is a strong, short story by the late Helen Hunt Jackson, entitled "Little Bel's Supplement."

E. P. Roe continues his instructive series "The Home Acre;" Mr. Frank Wilkeson contributes a valuable and suggestive article concerning "Cattle Raising on the Plains," by no means a rose-colored view of the subject; and there is a contribution from the postmaster of one of our large cities, giving his experience of the operation of civil service reform.

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses the vexed question of court dress for our ministers abroad; the stage; some trials of authors; and Mr. Gilbert's recent letter to the Harpers.

Mr. W. D. Howells, in the Editor's Study, notices Count Tolstoi's recent work, "My Religion," and some recent examples of Russian and American fiction, illustrating the principle of "literary truth."

The Drawer, conducted by Charles Dudley Warner, is generous in amount and of the best quality.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Warner's charming "Back-Log Studies" fill the last volume of the beautiful little Riverside Aldine Series.

Miss Harriet W. Preston has finished a new novel which is to be published simultaneously in London and Boston.

The new novel written by Professor Hardy, the author of "But Yet a Woman," has been given to his publishers

"Lend a Hand" for March shows that this magazine of organized philanthropy not only maintains the standard set up by the first number, but is making decided progress.

The author of the story, "A Brother to Dragons," which was recently published in the Atlantic, is Miss Amelie Reeves, of Richmond, Va. So says The State of that city.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's series of papers called "Aids to Faith" and published in The Christian Union have been collected in a volume which will soon be brought out by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, in the course of a recent lecture in New Haven, advised any person who had not time to read more than one of George Eliot's books to select the "Mill on the Floss."

The last number of Cassell's National Library contains the quaint sermon on "The Card," delivered by Hugh Latimer while a free preacher in Cambridge in 1529. Several other discourses are included in the little volume.

A Hancock monograph containing the proceedings of the Military Service institution at the meeting held in memory of its late president has come from the press of the Putnams. A steel portrait of the general is prefixed.

Mr. H. C. Bunner's new novel will appear next month. It takes its title of "Midge" from its heroine. The scene is laid in New York and a great deal of the action passes in the French quarter south of Washington Square

Ticknor & Co. will bring out this week "A Stroll with Keats," by Frances C. Brown. This volume is made up of a series of illuminations illustrating some of Keats's loveliest verse. At the same time this firm will publish Mr. Henderson's novel, "The Prelate," and Mrs Rose Terry Cooke's new collection of short stories.

Mr Carnegie's forthcoming book is said to be intended primarily for British readers—to open the eyes of the masses in the United Kingdom to the wonderful advancement—physical, moral, political and intellectual—of the United States during the last half century, an advancement either little understood or wilfully misrepresented in Europe.

Edward Everett Hale has written an account of the Boston "Vacation Industrial Schools," in which hundreds of girls are, each summer, trained in cooking, housekeeping, embroidery, drawing, carpentry, etc. It will appear in the next St. Nicholas, in connection with a story by Charles Barnard, illustrating one girl's experience in the schools.

Nothing could be more unjust, says the New York Tribune, than the statement of the Literary World, of Boston, that Mrs. Anna Katharine Green Rohlfs "obtained not only the legal points but all the best points of "The Leavenworth Case" from a novel called 'All for Her.'" Mrs Rohlfs's clever story was written long before the other book was published

Two suggestive articles to appear in the April Century are "Strikes, Lockouts and Arbitrations," by George May Powell, and an editorial on the Grant Memorial,—"Who shall make the Monument?" "What kind of a Structure?" "The Question of Style," etc. The issue of the new life of Longfellow adds timeliness to a paper by Mrs. James T. Fields, on "Glimpses of Longfellow in Social Life," which appears in the same number, accompanying a new portrait of the poet, engraved from an ambrotype taken in 1849

F. G. Mather's article on "The Recurrence of Riots" is the article which the layman will first turn to in the Andover Review for March. Mr Mather believes that riots in this country have come in cycles, and that danger from them will not be lessened for many years to come. He points out that the only security that the people in considerable numbers will not take back to themselves the powers that they have delegated to those who represent them is the enactment and enforcement of just laws: and more than all, the participation of the better elements of society in the administration of justice and in the struggles of politics.

PERSONAL.

The secret is out. Edgar Fawcett wrote "The Buntling Ball."

Up to date M. Pasteur has treated three hundred dog-bitten patients

The report on the Paris exhibition of 1878 shows a deficit of 32,000,000 francs

Prince Louis Napoleon is shooting elephants and tigers in the jungles of Africa.

Sir Alexander Stewart, promoter of the trans-Pacific cable scheme, has reached New York.

The project of erecting a statue to Horatio Seymour is being agitated in interior New York.

Governor McDaniel, of Georgia, having served two terms, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

Herbert Beecher, collector at Port Townsend Washington Ty., is on a visit to his parents in Brooklyn

Mrs James Brown Potter will play at Cornell university commencement in a student's theatrical company.

Franz Liszt, the composer, will attend the execution of his "Grand Mass" at St. Eustache, Paris, in May

The daughter of the composer of "Faust," Mdlle. Jeanne Gounod, is to be married to Baron Pierre de Lassus.

Joseph Torso, the man who composed the "Arkansaw Traveler," is still living, at the age of 86 years, in Cincinnati.

Mme. Patti assures the Parisians that in America they believed every fib she told, and paid her well for telling them.

Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings will build a $200,000 chapel at South Bethlehem in memory of her father, the late Asa Packer, president of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

JACQUES BONHOMME.

Characteristics of the French Peasantry Described by Max O'Rell.

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Jacques Bonhomme is a small landowner, fond of his country, his cottage, his fields, his cow and his *gros sous*. His great aim is to be independent of the world, and to this end he takes great care of his pence, and has no need of a French John Bright to tell him that, if he does so, the pounds will take care of themselves; this a sentiment inborn in him. If you wish to make him happy, when he brings you a load of wood or a cask of cider, pay him in silver five franc pieces, his coin of predilection. He will take gold without repugnance, but will look askance at a banknote. If you were to tender him a cheque, the odds are ten to one that he would immediately go for a policeman. He does not seek to imitate the dweller in cities, either in his habits, speech or dress. All he has on his back is not worth more than four or five francs, but his blouse is new when he buys it, and it belongs to him as my black coat belongs to me. His food costs him about four pence or five pence a day at the outside, but it is wholesome and abundant. He keeps early hours and saves his candles, he lives a healthy life and saves doctors' bills. When he lies down to die, it is in his own bed, and his parish has not to pay for his funeral. Every French village has its poor, but pauperism is unknown, for Jacques Bonhomme is charitable, and always finds means to send a basin of soup to a neighbor whom he knows to be in want of one. It is only for the loafer that he has no pity; when he has called a fellow creature *faignant* (*fainéant*) he has used the strongest invective in his vocabulary. In politics he takes little if any interest. All governments are satisfactory to him, except the one that happens to be in power when he gets bad weather for his crops. There is, however, one form of government, of which he would dread the return: the government of the *curés*. He has not forgotten the tithe and the *corvée*, nor the days when the monks used to come and pay little visits to his wife and his cupboard, to bless his children and relieve him of his superfluous butter and eggs. He is no great churchgoer, yet, when he meets his parish priest, he touches his cap, but almost as he would touch it to an equal. He is beginning to know how to hold a pen, but he rarely uses one except for the purpose of adding up his little accounts. As to letter writing, he sees no fun in that frivolous pastime that would cost him three cents. He has been placed by nature on a fertile soil that yields him all he needs, and if you were to talk to him about emigration he would stare and ask you what crime he had committed to deserve transportation. There is no more home-abiding creature upon the face of the earth. On the walls of the village school room he has seen the map of the world but although he is willing to believe that it fairly represents the earth we live on, he would claim to have seen the name of his dear village on it. He doubts not that the earth is round, since his *curé* and his schoolmaster say so; but the only proof he has of it is the sight of the line of the horizon that greets his eyes when he climbs the hill top. I know two or three of these honest French workers who were induced to go to Paris in 1878 to see the universal exhibition. Such was their suspicion of the gay capital that, before setting out, they had sewn their gold *louis* in the lining of their coats, and had their wills made by the notary. It is when he is making a purchase at the fair or at the market that Jacques is in his element. Look at him as he takes a preliminary turn or two around the coveted little stall. He hesitates a long while before making up his mind, he knows that if he seems to have a fancy for any particular article, he will probably be asked a good price for it. So it is only cautiously, and with a look of indifference on his face that he at length approaches. Next taking up the coveted object with the tips of fingers, he gives sundry little grunts of disapprobation. He turns it over and over, looks at it well on all sides, shakes his head and invariably finishes by dropping it back in its place again. Then, he turns and makes as though he would go away. But, after having taken a few steps, he brings up, comes back, scratches his head, and, indicating the object of his manoeuvres with a contemptuous finger, says to the vendor: "What do you want for this?" Watch him a little later, as he goes off carrying his purchase in triumph, and you will plainly see that he has made a bargain. If Solomon had known Jacques Bonhomme, we might be inclined to think that it was he whom the king was thinking of when he wrote: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." Not that the subjects of Solomon could have been bad at a bargain, if one may judge of them by their descendants. Jacques' manner is no less remarkable when it comes to the *quart d'heure de Rabelais*. He seldom carries his money in his trousers or waistcoat pocket. He confides it to the depths of a long purse from which it is only to be extracted with difficulty, and this purse is hidden inside his blouse and carefully attached to it by a string. When the operation of paying has to be performed, Jacques gently lifts his blouse, and making rather a wry face, draws forth his purse from its hiding place. He rarely faces the enemy on these occasions. He turns his back to you, and pretends to have great difficulty in getting his money out of his recalcitrant purse. Perhaps he hopes you will get tired of waiting, and say to him: "Never mind, Jacques, you can pay me another day." When at last he has the money in his hand, he turns towards you, holds it out, draws it back, but eventually makes up his mind to the loss of this little portion of his patrimony. Then he begins to wonder whether you have not taken him in; but as it is too late to draw back, he resolves that he will be a match for you next time.

Jacques Bonhomme's wife is the fortune of France. Hard working, thrifty, sober, you will always see her busy, either working in the field, selling her wares in the market-place of the nearest town, or engaged about her little household. She is the personification of industry, and when the winter of life comes on, you will find her by the chimney corner in the winter, outside the cottage door in the summer, keeping watch over the little ones, while she knits or spins; it is with her needles or her distaff in her hand that she peacefully passes away from earth. Not an hour, in the life of the good Jacqueline, has been spent in indolence. It is she who hides the five franc pieces in the corner of her linen cupboard, only to be taken out when there is an opportunity of rounding off the little family domain. Shares, bonds, and all such lottery tickets, she leaves for the small *burgeois* of the town, who love to wait their turn at the door of the *Recette particulière*, on the day of a national loan. No papers for her, what she likes is a field or a cow; she will have nothing else, all the rest is beyond her understanding. It is on a market day that you should see her! She makes light of a ten or twelve mile walk to the chief town of her district, carrying a basket laden with fruit or vegetables on each arm. In the evening you may meet her with baskets empty but pockets full, trudging back to her peaceful cottage, the centre of all her affections. Her daughter wears neither flounces on her skirt nor feathers on her hat; but throughout she is dressed in a plain coarse serge gown and a simple snowy cap, her round rosy cheeks tell you that she is healthy, and a pair of eyes that stare at you like two bold daisies, tell you that she is pure. And the patriotism of her. Ah! let me here pay my humble tribute of admiration and gratitude that she has so great a claim to! Who among us French has not kept engraved on his memory the souvenir of the devoted peasant women of Normandy, Picardy, of Alsace and Lorraine, and all they did for us in that terrible year that would have seen the death of France, if France could die? Who among us has not admired and blessed them? With a sad smile on her face, how kindly the poor Jacqueline welcomed the weary soldier, worn out with fatigue and hunger! And while the rich *bourgeois* too often received us with a frown, as he muttered, "More soldiers!" her greeting was always kindly. "*Entrez, mes pauvres enfants*," she would cry, "you are tired and hungry. We have not much to offer here, but you shall have a bed to-night, if it is but a bed of straw, a good soup and a rasher of bacon or whatever there is in the cupboard. That will do you good. My own poor boy is fighting somewhere, it is many weeks ago now that I have heard from him, but I hope some kind soul is doing for him to night what I am doing for you." And the good creature would prepare her vegetables, put the soup on the fire, make up beds for us around the hearth, and give us old soft shoes for our poor blistered feet. And, when in the morning, we left her hospitable roof, we would say: *Allons nous en* [illegible] "God bless you for all you have done for us!" And, as we went our way, she, standing on the threshold of her door, would wave her handkerchief, and watch the regiment out of sight, then she would turn away, and the evening found her ready to do the same to the next weary band of men that halted at her door.

MAX O'RELL.

Bishop's Ring Around the Sun

Popular Science Monthly

If there is nothing new under the sun, there is at least something new around it. For the last two years close observers of the sky have noticed that the noonday sun has been surrounded by a corona of dusky, coppery or reddish light, as it has been variously described, the circle of most distinct color having a radius of about fifteen degrees, and inclosing a brilliant, silvery or bluish glow close around the solar disk. A similar appearance of much less intensity has been occasionally noticed around the full moon on very clear winter nights.

The most experienced observers of sky colors are agreed that this corona was not visible before the latter months of 1883. Von Bezold, of Munich, who was considered the most competent meteorologist to prepare a schedule of observations on the colors of the sky for the recent German Arctic expedition, says that, in spite of the close attention he had previously given to the appearance of the usual whitish glow around the sun, he had never till recently seen the dusky ring. Thollon, of Nice, who had made a special study of the sky around the sun for a series of years, declares confidently that a change occurred in November, 1883. Backhouse, of Sunderland, who has a careful record of parhelia for twenty five years, confirms this opinion. We may, therefore, safely accept the conclusion that the change of color from the blue of the open sky to the intense glare of whitish light close around the sun was intimately effected without the appearance of any reddish tinge in the transitional area.

The new corona, to which the name of "Bishop's ring" has been given after its first observer, has never been a very conspicuous affair, and, therefore, has not attracted the popular attention that it deserves; but it could easily be seen every clear day last winter, and has repeatedly been noticed since then in the latter months of 1885.

Talleyrand and the Press.

From Mr Labouchere's Truth, London, March 4.

My grandfather was on intimate terms with Talleyrand. One day Talleyrand said to him: "I always had thought that you were possessed with a certain amount of sense, but I see that I was in error." "Why?" asked my grandfather. "Because," he replied, "I observed in a newspaper this morning that you had contradicted a statement about yourself." As a rule any one who replies to a newspaper on a personal matter is an ass, especially to fact, accompanied by comment. The editor does not like being placed in the wrong, and he generally manages to have the last word. If I saw in a newspaper a statement that I had committed a murder, I doubt whether I should deny it. But, if the newspaper were to ask me whether I could prove an alibi, I most certainly should not seek to do so.

A Fight with Burning Gas

PITTSBURG, March 20.—The gas well at Murraysville, which caught fire yesterday, is still burning fiercely, the main being burnt off at the ground. The company has not yet found means to quench the flames, other pipes having burst the atmosphere of the vicinity is stifling from escaping gas. Two hundred men of one company are digging a ditch for the purpose of putting pipes underground. It is estimated nine million cubic feet of gas is escaping every hour, of which about three million feet is burning. Three deaths have resulted from yesterday's explosion. No person in town has gone to bed to-night, owing to the great anxiety as to further developments.

A clerk belonging to a well known commercial house at Valparaiso has absconded with $80,000.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Manager Hoxie Refuses to Confer with Powderly.

The Governors of Missouri and Kansas as Mediators

Receive a Proposition from Vice President Hoxie

Which they Urge the Strikers to Accept in Full.

Hoxie's Refusal.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The following reply of Vice President Hoxie to the request of Master Workman Powderly for a conference was telegraphed that gentleman late this evening: "I have just received your telegram of the 9th instant asking if I would meet yourself and a committee to arrange a settlement of pending difficulties. As this company now has contracts and agreements with various labor unions and organizations and is not unwilling to continue to make such agreements as circumstances may require with such unions and organizations of its employes as have shown a disposition to carry out in good faith their undertakings, and as it has had in the past contracts with your organization and its representatives, have heretofore had conferences with yourself and other members of your executive committee, it is but just and courteous that I should give the reasons for this company now declining to meet yourself and its executive committee which it would have done before this strike was inaugurated. The usual object of such meetings between railway companies, through their representatives, and committees of their employes is either to discuss such differences as may have arisen in order that an understanding may be reached of the rights and relations existing between them, and such mutual concession made as will avoid strikes and losses resulting therefrom. Or, on the other hand, to settle and compromise such differences between the parties after the grievances of the employes have been presented and redress refused and after resort has actually been had to a strike as the only remedy. In the present case neither of the above reasons for a conference exists, but the anomaly is presented of a strike which is without redressable grievance which was entered upon without notice to the company and which has resulted in wanton and malicious destruction of this company's property by violence and incendiarism, and in almost total stoppage of its business by threats, intimidation and force. A review of the history of the past year is essential to a full understanding of the present condition. The differences between this company and its employes resulting in the strike of March, 1885, were settled by voluntary intercession of the executives and officers of the states of Kansas and Missouri and not with your organization. Agreements subsequently entered into with committees of your organization have been faithfully carried out by this company. Minor grievances under these arrangements have from time to time been presented and considered by the management and adjusted in a manner apparently satisfactory to petitioners, and for the sake of peace and harmony this company has repeatedly, on demand of your organization, made changes in its staff by removals of officials entirely satisfactory to the company but objectionable to some of your members. In our meeting with you last August in New York your committee then stated that no grievances or complaints existed against the Missouri Pacific railway on the part of your organization through noncompliance with contracts then existing, but that it was necessary to utilize your organization upon the Missouri Pacific road to force an adjustment of difficulties then pending with another corporation. Similar action has been taken by your organization in three instances within the last eight months.

First—In threatening that members of your organization upon the Missouri Pacific railway would strike if it continued to exchange business with the Wabash road.

Second—When members of your organization compelled a strike of a portion of the employes of this company in carrying out your boycott against the Mallory line at Galveston, Texas.

Third—In the present instance, when the existing strike was forced upon this company by the discharge of one C. A. Hall, by the receivers of the Texas and Pacific railroad in the hands of the United States court and in the management of which this company has no voice or control, a fact which your organization fully recognized when your committee made application to the receivers of that road for reinstatement of said employe.

Instances might be cited where endeavors have been made to use this company for the purpose of boycotting individuals who had incurred the displeasure of your organization. An especially aggravated case of failure of your organization to carry out its agreements was that of workmen at the Palestine shops, who in the last days of February stopped work on account of an alleged grievance which was thereupon adjusted in a manner to their entire satisfaction so that they resumed work with an agreement to continue under concessions made by the company, but within ten days thereafter again left work on demand of your organization in ordering the present strike and without any grievances whatever against this company. These continued stoppages of the work of this company without cause have become so frequent that believing the future will be as unsettled as the past I cannot consent to renew an agreement voluntarily and arbitrarily abrogated by your organization and longer submit to it the arrangement of our business. This company through its representatives is and always has been willing to meet the public through committees or individuals on matters of public concern, and if yourself or other intelligent citizens can suggest practicable methods whereby the present situation can be changed and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself and others as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization, to discuss pending difficulties or any other matter of public interest.

In conclusion, I desire to emphatically state that the responsibility for future continuance of the present [illegible] rest with the management of this company; but inasmuch as your organization has committed the error of striking first and endeavoring to negotiate afterward, it has the power to and should end the present troubles by permitting such of our former employes and others as desire to work to do so without fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employes, as this at all times ready and willing to, any grievances they may have.

(Signed) H. M. HOXIE,
First Vice President Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The Great Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Governors Marmaduke and Martin held another private conference with Vice-President Hoxie this afternoon, at which the proposition submitted yesterday by the governors was again discussed and the following formal reply on the part of the railway officials was made:

"DEAR SIRS:—I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that after a conference at Kansas City with a delegation of our late employes you consented to visit the undersigned and urge a continuance of the agreement made between yourselves and other state officers and the management of this company, March 15, 1885, and, if deemed advisable, recommend such modification of said agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. I note with pleasure your conclusion, after investigation, that the agreement of March 15, 1885, has been kept inviolate by the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, and that the present strike could not have been and was not based on a violation by the management of this company of the terms of said agreement, and I have carefully considered your recommendation that this agreement, which you concede the Missouri Pacific no longer under any obligations to observe towards those of its employes who have abandoned its service since the fifth day of March, 1886 should be restored and continued.

March 10, 1886, this company inserted in newspapers on its lines and posted on public places upon its property, the following advertisement:

"Good and competent men will be employed without reference to their past or present relations to this company or their connection with any society or organization, open, secret, secular or otherwise. Such as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the governors and other state officials of Missouri and Kansas, when the labor troubles of March, 1885, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by this company since that date."

The above notice was designed as a continuance, so far as the rate of wages is concerned, of the agreement of March 15, 1885, and is still in force, thus anticipating the recommendations which you make as to the amount which employes should be paid.

In addition to the foregoing action of this company, which is in accord with your recommendations as to wages, this company is further willing to pay to its employes a rate of wages equal to that now being paid by other railway companies in the same section of the country.

A further provision of said agreement, relative to notice in case of reduction of wages, is not objectionable to this company, and will be continued.

Your next and final recommendation, that this company re-engage in its service all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the existing strike, so far as the business of the company will justify their re-employment, is acceptable to this company, with these qualifications: Men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10th, 1886, will be continued in our employment. We cannot re-engage or continue to employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or injury of the company's property or who have aided such destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own homes on the lines of the roads. It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic caused by the present strike will to a considerable extent reduce the necessity of employing so many men in our shops as heretofore.

Thanking you for the consideration you have given the subject and trusting your action will result in an early resumption of traffic, I am your excellencies, most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. M. HOXIE,
First vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railway company.

After the Conference.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—After the close of the conference Governors Martin and Marmaduke repaired to Hurst's hotel, where Martin Irons, chairman, and several members of the executive committee of District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor, were in session and presented to them the result of the conference with Hoxie.

Both governors made brief speeches to the committee, strongly urging them to accept Hoxie's terms, and appealing to them to end the strike at once, so that the commerce of four states can be restored to its normal condition.

The committee made no reply other than that they would give the correspondence prompt and careful consideration. The governors then retired and the committee went into secret session and were still closely closeted at 1 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The local assembly of Knights' executive committee is still in session discussing Hoxie's terms, but Chairman Irons said they will be rejected, as to accept them would be to abandon all their principles.

The Knights' Reply.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The statement of the Knights of Labor in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the governors of Missouri and Kansas was issued at a late hour last night. Condensed it is as follows:

While in council in Kansas City we were sent for by the governors, and out of respect for them a committee was appointed consisting of employes of Gould roads only, which met with them and by request stated the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the roads of the Gould southwest system. On their suggestion these gentlemen agreed to see Mr. Hoxie and attempt a settlement if possible. The interposition of the governors was voluntary. We refused them the privilege of adjusting our differences or accepting terms of settlement without first submitting them to this committee for approval; notwithstanding which they received Hoxie's proposition, qualifications and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to see them. They say to Hoxie, "After careful investigation, we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the 15th of March, 1885, touching its employes in our respective states. In rendering this verdict the governors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligations assumed in said agreement at that time took effect with the roads operated and leased by the Missouri Pacific Railway company and was fully understood to apply, although by oversight but two roads and states were mentioned therein. Evidence is at hand that workmen have been compelled to work many hours overtime without receiving agreed overtime pay. Evidence is at hand to prove that in order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workingmen work has been sent to contractors' shops, and in one instance a whole foundry subject in order to bring men under supervision, thus depriving the men of the provisions of the agreement. All this was done to create dissatisfaction and induce the men to leave the company's employ, after which the men were employed always at reduced wages. The outrages on the Texas & Pacific railroad are sought to make a matter entirely out of the range of the agreement. Men were out of sheer prejudice discharged, without an effort to reduce hours of work. The receivers refused to comply with the agreement of the company officials with the employes after the institution of the receivership notwithstanding they do not repudiate the agreements of said officials, showing clear intent to use the United States courts and its officials for dishonorable purposes. If Mr. Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice, why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress? Why would he shelter himself behind subterfuges and technicalities? Why would he refuse to treat with men he has wronged and write evasive letters to the governors, who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy. The truth is simply this: Mr. Hoxie wants trouble. He has provoked it. He is still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We want to see.

Knights' Resolutions.

FORT WORTH, March 20.—The following resolutions emanated to-day from the union of assemblies of Knights of Labor at Ft. Worth:

Resolved, By joint session of Districts 101 and 78, that we will never return to work on the Gould system and Texas Pacific railroad as long as grass grows and water runs, unless the officers of said system agree to arbitrate with us as an organization.

Resolved, That we scorn with bitter contempt the course of H. M. Hoxie in snubbing our honored brother and the general master workman of our order, which action was an insult to every member of our order from Maine to California.

Resolved, That we, Knights of Fort Worth, bound as we are with most sacred obligations, will stand firm in this struggle, let the result be as it may, and we call upon our brethren here and elsewhere to have hope and strength and patience, that we may win despite the machinations of our enemies.

Resolved, That we treat with contempt the servile, money-serving spirit that prompted the resolutions made in the name of the citizens of Fort Worth.

Another Strike.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—At 9 o'clock this morning a general sounding of whistles signaled the inauguration of another strike. At that hour union switchmen in every railroad yard in the city quit work and freight business generally stopped. Chicago & Alton officials made up a train by the help of non-union men and sent it out, but the strikers are said to have boarded and stopped it at the eastern city limits. The Wabash is working a small force sufficient, the officials say, to handle city freight, and being under the protection of the federal court have invoked the protection of the United States marshal. A mass meeting of strikers will be held at noon. At present the cause of the strike cannot be learned.

Gould on Strikes

CHARLESTON, March 19.—Reports of the action of the Dallas merchants exchange and citizens of Greensville, Texas, in passing resolutions denouncing strikes and strikers' methods were forwarded to-day to Gould here, and he has forwarded a telegram in response in which he says: "Will not the public soon learn that it is they who pay railway pay rolls; that the railway is the clearing house to receive and distribute this fund, which is fully sixty per cent of the entire gross earnings of the railway? And when they do they will probably find some method to regulate and control labor engaged in railway transportation and thus prevent such strikes as the present."

Appealing to the Law.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 20.—The Missouri Pacific railroad has obtained an injunction from the United States court restraining strikers from obstructing traffic, and on Monday papers will be served at Wyandotte, Atchison and Hiawatha. United States Marshal Jones will arrive at Atchison to-morrow evening and organize a force of deputies. Several strikers violated the injunction at Downs and Greenleaf to-day and were immediately arrested. One freight train was started east from Downs.

Demand on the Wabash.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Men employed in Wabash yards in East St. Louis to-day presented a list of grievances to officers of that road which they desire to have remedied. They also presented the demand that their wages be raised to the amount paid in Chicago, and request that officials send an answer before six o'clock this evening.

Disabling Engines.

DENNISON, Texas, March 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning the watchmen at the roundhouse were surprised by the appearance of about 50 armed men, who commanded them to keep quiet. All the engines were disabled so that it will require many days to repair the damage.

A Trestle Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the north-bound Iron Mountain railway passenger train was stopped at a long trestle two miles south of Little Rock, owing to the discovery that the trestle was burning. It was soon destroyed and the train was unable to proceed further.

Switchmen's Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Railroad traffic here is almost at a standstill on account of the strike of over two hundred switchmen. Their grievance has not yet been made known.

Labor Riot in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—A parade of unemployed socialists in Liege, the iron manufacturing center of Belgium, [illegible] and disorderly mob composed of socialists and the lowest classes of people. They took possession of many of the streets shouting "Down with capitalists!" "Down with the Burgoise!" and at last [illegible] shops. They wrecked all the cafes and sacked all the shops in Rue Leopold. Gendarmes finally attacked the mobs and after a severe fight in which many rioters were wounded succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring order. Several hundred socialists who took an active part in the riot have been placed under arrest.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—The strike among coal miners at Liege is spreading. The strikers are determined, and are using intimidation of all kinds, even force, to prevent non-strikers from working. The situation is very serious and troops are protecting the mines. The works of Messrs. Cockerill at Seraing, five miles from Liege, are occupied by troops. Later advices say that the town is tranquil and that the miners appear to be peacefully disposed. Civic guards who were enrolled for the purpose of quelling the disorders have been disbanded.

English Politics.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone occupied his usual seat in the house of commons this afternoon. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to Mr. Goschen, said the government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the silver question, because the special commission which was now inquiring into the causes of the depression of trade would in all probability cover the silver question in its work. It is affirmed this evening by persons believed to know that there has never been any foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out real estate owners in Ireland.

French Relief.

PARIS, March 20.—The chamber of deputies to-day adopted a bill authorizing the city of Paris to issue a loan for the construction of public works to furnish labor to needy unemployed on condition that nothing but French material shall be used in the works. The senate has adopted a clause of the primary education bill which provides that all teachers for the elementary schools of France shall be selected from the laity.

The Railroad War.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Trunk lines are trying to adjust their through cut rates west of Chicago as fast as they are made, but there is no uniformity about the rates, so they have issued no rate sheet for several days, although notice was sent to various trunk line agents ordering them to sell first class limited tickets to San Francisco for $53 with an exchange ticket at Council Bluffs which will entitle buyer to $5 rebate at San Francisco; and second class limited tickets at $44, with exchange ticket at either Council Bluffs or Kansas City with rebate of $10 at San Francisco. These rates on first and second class tickets are average rates. The New York Central and Pennsylvania are charging a little more. The Pacific Mail contract with transcontinental lines expires to-day, and $85,000 per month which had been paid the Pacific Mail ceases. It is authoritatively stated that the Pacific Mail will not enter the fight for California freight business because it is said its steamers are run fully loaded with local freight, which pays much better than California business at present rates. Freight agents of the various lines have practically agreed to guarantee freight rates until next Saturday. Information received by agents of the Morgan steamship lines is to the effect that there is no strike at any points reached by the line or by the Sunset route, nor is any apprehended. The Burlington route, which announced a rate of $46 for round trip from Missouri river to San Francisco and back, good for ninety days, to-day restored the rate to $50. The meeting of the executive committee of the trunk line pool transacted no business of importance. They discussed west bound business but decided nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—As a result of the demand of Iowa lines that their allowance of $2 50 be restored, rates were advanced all round $7.50 to-day. Their allowance on through tickets since the war began has heretofore been five dollars. Rates now ruling are: Limited, Omaha and Kansas City, $12.50; Chicago and St. Louis, $17.50; New York, $32 50; Boston, $34 50. Emigrant, Omaha and Kansas City, $12.50; Chicago and St. Louis, $17.50; New York, $29 50; Boston, $31 50.

A Roman Sensation

ROME, March 19.—A sensation has been produced in this city by a most daring attempt by brigands to capture the grandson of Admiral Nelson. The young man is Hon. Albert Nelson Hood, son of the present and third Irish baron Bridport, whose father was husband of Lady Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Nelson. His father is equerry to the queen and Duke of Bronte in Sicily. The family estate includes an estate containing the Castle Maniace in Sicily. Victor was residing in the castle, when the brigands, who it is believed had plotted to take him prisoner and hold him for high ransom, made an attack in force upon the place. The servants were brave, and rallied around their young master's defense. A desperate and prolonged open battle ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the robbers, but only after many of them were disabled by wounds from further fighting. Four of the brigands were taken prisoners.

Fatal Railroad Accident

FT. WORTH, Texas, March 19.—This afternoon an accident occurred on the Texas and Pacific railroad at Cena station, eleven miles west of here, which resulted in the instant death of the engineer, W. L. Mecalf, and the fireman, Dick Clark. The train was a through passenger from El Paso, to Saint Louis. The engineer owing to the very bad condition of the road, as a consequence of the strike, was running about 16 miles an hour, when the pilot of the locomotive struck something. The fire box was thrown out of position which caused an explosion beneath the engine which completely wrecked the locomotive and tender. Express messengers, mail clerks and a number of passengers were badly shaken up. Heavy rains have made the track of the Texas & Pacific worse than ever.

Infamous Crimes.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The supreme court has rendered a decision in the Mackin-Gallagher cases, that the crimes charged against defendants are infamous within the meaning of the constitution, and defendants cannot be held to answer in courts of the United States, otherwise than by presentment or indictment by grand jury. The effect of the decision is to send the case back to the lower court to be proceeded with grand jury indictment instead of by information. It does not affect the sentence of five years which Mackin is now serving in the penitentiary for perjury.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Howard Nominated to the Vacant Major Generalship.

A Bill Introduced for Removal of Southern Utes.

Corruption of New York Aldermen Coming to Light.

The Telephone Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the telephone investigation to-day Casey Young testified that Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote him and said he was going to have the government suit brought in the court under the law whether Garland belonged to the company or not. Subsequently witness took "Van Benthuysen and his counsel over to introduce them to the attorney general." One of the counsel stated what they came for. Garland said he was interested in the telephone company and could not talk to them about it. Counsel insisted and Mr. Garland said, "Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you on that subject. I am attorney of the telephone company and cannot talk to you." Mr. Van Benthuysen said: "I have the right to have the suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit, I will see that it is brought." Garland said: "I cannot talk to you," and the gentlemen retired. The interview lasted about five minutes and took place some time between the 30th of July and the end of August. Van Benthuysen said he would go to the White house about it and would write to the president. He said he was not going to have his rights imperiled by Garland or anybody else. Adjourned until Wednesday.

Army Assignments.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It is understood Major General Schofield will be transferred to the division of the Atlantic with headquarters at New York, that Major General Terry will be assigned to command of the division of the Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and that General Howard will be given command of the division of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. The proposed transfer of General Schofield is said to be in strict accord with his expressed desire.

Land Laws

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The house committee on public lands considered the bill previously agreed upon to repeal the timber-culture, pre-emption and desert land laws. A motion was carried to report favorably a bill to repeal the pre-emption law. It was then moved to report favorably a bill to repeal the timber-culture law. The committee decided to refer the matter to the commissioner of the land office before reaching a final conclusion.

More Papers Refused

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Two letters from Secretary Manning were read in executive session to-night, declining to furnish papers in the cases of Collector Wells of Vermont, and Surveyor Morton of San Francisco, who were both suspended.

The Telephone Scandal

WASHINGTON, March 19.—To the telephone investigating committee to-day, referring to his transfers of stocks, Dr. Rogers added to the names he had already stated those of General Frank Armstrong (of the Indian office at that time), General Thos. Crittenden, General A. B. Upham, Colonel Boudinot, J. C. Wintersmith, A. D. Coxe, Republic and Chronicle (Washington papers). Witness sold stock to newspapers, gave it for advertising; possibly he had given American Postal stock to Messrs. Money and Manning. Witness had expressly contemplated legislation for the American Postal company, and it was so stated in pamphlets, but the bill was never introduced. He saw no impropriety in giving stock to members of congress. "Congressmen do not take vows of chastity, poverty and obedience," said the witness. "I went upon that principle," he added, to the amusement of the spectators. Mr. J. Harris Rogers was then recalled. Mr. Oates inquired if witness was correctly reported in the interview published in the New York Tribune of March 16th. Witness said the interview was correct.

Army Changes

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president nominated Brigadier General O. O. Howard to be major general vice Pope, retired. In view of the fact that Major General Schofield has expressed a preference for command of the division of the Atlantic, it is now thought likely that Major General Terry will be assigned to command of the division of the Missouri and Major General Howard to command of the division of the Pacific. It is not probable, however, that the question of assignments will be settled till General Howard's nomination shall have been acted upon by the senate.

A Quadruple Murder

OMAHA, March 22.—L. C. Steadman, a prominent farmer of Burt county, proprietor of two creameries near the village of Lyons, yesterday forenoon discharged Edward Johnson, alias John Anderson, a young man and comparatively stranger in the vicinity. Johnson thereupon picked a quarrel with Steadman, and without giving warning whipped out a revolver and shot Steadman in the bowels, causing death in a short time.

Amid the ensuing excitement Johnson secured a Winchester rifle and a large quantity of ammunition. Mounting a horse he started off.

Constable Parker immediately organized a small party with revolvers and mounting horses gave chase. They were joined from time to time by others along the way. They kept gaining on Johnson and finally, twelve miles south, near the farm of Charles P. Johnson, a regular battle ensued. The murderer turned and fired several shots in rapid succession, shooting Peter Johnson, a brother of Charles, in the head, killing him instantly. He next shot Charles P. Johnson fatally in the abdomen. His next shot killed Constable Parker's horse. This was followed by other shots, injuring some of the horses and grazing some of the men.

Meantime the pursuers, whose numbers had largely increased, kept firing their revolvers, but the desperado was out of short range. It was thought, however, that he was wounded. The crowd began to close in on him, he finally jumped from the horse and running into Charles P. Johnson's large barn, he opened [illegible] the cracks and openings and held the entire crowd, now numbering fully one hundred men, at bay.

An attempt to storm the barn resulted to-day in the death of another man, Edgar Everett, whom the desperado shot.

OMAHA, March 23.—The siege of the desperado terminated by the burning of the barn in which he had entrenched himself. During the fire he fired a succession of shots into the crowd when they returned the fire and shot him in the head. After the fire the body was found partly burned.

OMAHA, March 22.—The murderer was buried in a contiguous cornfield. The crowd was bent on taking the charred and roasted corpse and feeding it to the hogs. The sheriff had hard work in resisting the crowd and according to the remains Christian burial. The desperado's revolver was found in the ruins and proves to be a good six-shooter, double-acting Colt's 45 calibre, ivory handle, with the head of a Texas cow engraved on it. Johnson's barn, in which the murderer took refuge, is completely destroyed with its contents. Eight valuable head of mules, three horses and three cows were burned in the barn and shed. A great deal of grain was also destroyed. The barn and contents were valued at $4500, which it is supposed the county will pay. If not, the amount will be raised by private contribution.

New York Corruption

NEW YORK, March 19.—Police Inspector Byrnes was seen at his office this morning, preparing to go out. When the reporter asked if he was going to drag the net for more aldermen to-day, he smiled at the question and replied, "That is a matter I would rather not talk about. I am in hopes the evidence will be sufficient to warrant the arrest of some guilty ones, that is for the district attorney to decide. He is going ahead cautiously to get evidence that will stand in court. To me it looks as though he would come pretty near getting it."

"Is it true that all the aldermen of '84 are involved?"

"Nearly all. There are two," (the inspector spoke calmly, and with earnest emphasis), "of whom I can say here now, that they are not tarred with that stick. Aldermen Grant and O'Connor, one a democrat and the other a republican. Of them, it can be positively and absolutely stated at this stage of the inquiry that they were not bribed. As to the rest, you will know shortly who were bought and who were not, or perhaps I might better say of whom it can be proven that they were bought. Let it rest till then."

Allusion was made to the silverware scrape of Jaehne in the role of a fence that dragged Inspector Byrnes into unpleasant notoriety.

"Everything in its turn," said the inspector, calmly. "Before we get through with this I will come pretty near showing up some things in connection with that matter that are not now as plain to the public as they might be. That attack on me I believe was made by parties cognizant of what I was doing with Jaehne, to throw discredit on me or turn off the wrath to come. It didn't work then and it won't work now. When I am through with the more important work on hand there will be time to show up that little affair in its bearings on me."

Speculation was rife at police headquarters as to the identity of the lawyer employed, according to Jaehne, by his fellow aldermen to cover up their tracks by overhauling their private books and papers and fixing them up to beat the scrutinizing gaze of the senate committee. Inspector Byrnes would not tell who he was, but said significantly that his case would also come in its turn.

Alderman Jaehne with his counsel, Richard Newcomb, walked down Broadway to-day at 11 o'clock and went into the postoffice building to attend the senate session of the Broadway railroad investigating committee. Jaehne looked very meek and seemed anxious to avoid notice.

The arrest of Jaehne seemed to greatly increase the interest in the investigation of the granting of the franchise of the Broadway road. A murmur spread through the court room as Alderman Jaehne entered accompanied by ex-Alderman Cleary. His counsel followed and Aldermen O'Neil and Delancy and ex-Sheriff Bowe. They secured seats within the inner railing. Alderman Jaehne, far from trying to avoid the gaze of the spectators, stood up by the judge's bench in full view of all, chatting cheerfully with his friends. For the day he promised to be a bigger man than Conkling.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Alderman Jaehne spent the night in a cell at the police headquarters and this morning was taken down to the district attorney's office and later into the court of general sessions where was arraigned on an indictment charging him with bribery on two counts. The prisoner was given until Wednesday to enter his plea. The amount of bail was fixed at $25,000.

Endorsing Murray

SALT LAKE, March 22.—An immense meeting was held to-night in the Walker opera house, to endorse the acts of Governor Murray of the past six years. Speeches were made eulogizing the course of the retiring governor by prominent citizens, regardless of party. Resolutions were adopted referring to the resignation, and continued:

WHEREAS, The course of Eli H. Murray has been such as to earn for him the emphatic approval of all loyal people, therefore be it

Resolved, by this mass meeting of loyal citizens of Utah, irrespective of party, that we tender Governor Murray our best wishes for future welfare and success, express our hearty approval of his official course in Utah and his patriotic endeavors to enforce the laws of our country, establish good government and ameliorate the unhappy condition of our territory.

Resolved, Further, that we approve the action of the meeting of citizens held at the Walker house, Salt Lake, on the 15th day of March, 1886, appointing R. N. Baskin representative of non-Mormons of Utah to proceed to Washington to use his influence in procuring from congress further needed legislation that in President Cleveland we recognize a faithful, conscientious public servant whose fidelity to duty has given him the respect and esteem of citizens generally without respect to party affiliations, and we confidently rely upon his wise patriotism and patriotic judgment to lift and lead struggling Utah into unity with the republic.

The engagement of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis in "Forget-Me-Not" at the opera house next Saturday evening promises to be a great success. She will be supported by a very select company, and the play is one of the strongest ever produced in our opera house. A Chicago exchange says: "After an absence of about two years Miss Jeffreys-Lewis appeared before a Chicago audience last night at the Chicago Opera House. The play was Merrivale's 'Forget-Me-Not,' first presented to Americans by Miss Genevieve Ward. Miss Lewis' impersonation of the heroine, Stephanie de Mohrivart, is full of feverish passion and intense realism. She invests the part with the fervid impetuosity of a young and passionate woman, at no point in the play is deficient in the qualifications which the character requires. Her work throughout is that of a most careful and deserving artiste, whose equals are few on the American stage. Mr. Harry Mainhall acceptably sustained the role of 'Sir Horace Welby.' Mr. Thompson and Mr. [illegible] carried their parts well."

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Knights of Labor Reply to Jay Gould's Statements.

The Strike of Switchmen at Kansas City Settled.

Governor Marmaduke Issues a Proclamation.

An Address of the Knights

St. Louis, March 25.—The executive board of district assemblies 101, 107 and 93, Knights of Labor, have issued an address to Knights of Labor and trades unions throughout North America, intended as a reply to the statements made by Mr. Jay Gould testifying in regard to the strike of railroad employees in the southwest. After quoting from the statement of Jay Gould a sentence saying that employees of his roads have presented no grievances to their management, the address says: We have wearied the press and worn the type of the world in stating grievances and demanding an opportunity to present them to Mr. Gould and his lieutenants. We have offered through the highest channels that represent us in the nation to meet him upon any field. We have sought, we have plead, we have demanded that we be heard. To all this Gould has turned a deaf ear, and now before the world we challenge him to hear our complaints. Before the world we impeach his veracity when he says we have not presented them. Before the world let the trial go on. Referring to the decision of Mr. Gould to sue the organization of the Knights of Labor the address says: "Mr. Gould and his counsel we know that such silly emanations are an insult to the intelligence of our school boys and a challenge to the courage of our grandmothers." The address closes with an appeal to the strikers to stand firm until their organization is recognized and their demands granted.

Labor Troubles

MARMADUKE'S PROCLAMATION.

St. Louis, March 25.—Governor Marmaduke has issued a proclamation calling upon the Missouri Pacific railway company, and upon its officers and agents and its employes of every grade, each in their several capacities, to assist in resuming traffic of all kinds in the usual way on all railroad lines operated by said company in Missouri, and warning all persons, whether they be employes or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said resumption and calling on good citizens to assist in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation, and also extending the whole power of the state so far as it may be lawfully wielded by its chief executive office to sustain the company and its servants in said resumption, and restrain and punish all that may oppose it.

A member of the executive committee of District Assembly 101 said East St. Louis yardmen will go out this afternoon.

TROOPS IN READINESS.

The Rainwater rifles and Company G, Branch guards are under arms at their armory ready for immediate assistance of the police at a moment's notice. All the militia forces of the city are under orders to be ready for duty at the call of the governor.

RESUMPTION AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, March 25.—The greatest excitement and activity prevails this morning in every switch yard except the Missouri Pacific, and freight is being handled with all possible celerity. There will be some delay in consequence of the blockade, but this is not expected to be serious as the strike was of short duration. Business is resuming with wonted activity among all industries affected by the strike.

FREIGHT MOVING.

St. Louis, March 25.—A Missouri Pacific freight train under guard of a large force of police succeeded in making its way from the union depot this morning to the city limits without encountering any interference from the strikers. It is not yet known how far beyond the city it has proceeded.

Great crowds assembled along the line of the road and several attempts were made by strikers to uncouple the cars but they were prevented and the crowds dispersed by the police, the train getting beyond the city limits unmolested.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

St. Louis, March 25.—The statement that men employed in the various railroad yards in East St. Louis would strike at 3 o'clock this afternoon is now positively verified. Railroad officials now admit that they confidently expect their men to go out at that time. This new strike will compromise all of the Wiggins ferry and effectually blockade all freight traffic in this city, for no transferring can be done.

St. Louis, March 25, 3 p. m.—East St. Louis switchmen and yardmen struck at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A SPREADING STRIKE.

New York, March 25.—The strike of cloak makers still continues. Bischoff and Oppenheimer, both large cloak manufacturers, to-day notified the strikers' committee that they would grant the demands of their operators. Up to noon there has been no answer made by the Manufacturers' association to the proposed agreement from the Central Labor union. Orders were therefore issued to call out all outside cloak makers employed in the shops of the cloak manufacturers. They stopped at noon and thus added nearly 1000 more to the ranks of the strikers.

A TEXAS PROCLAMATION.

Austin, Texas, March 25.—Governor Ireland to-day issued a proclamation warning all persons engaged in unlawful acts connected with the present strike, and calling on all well-disposed citizens to aid the civil officers in restoring order.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

St. Louis, March 25.—At 3 p. m. all the engines in the East St. Louis yards set up a shrill and prolonged whistling and all the men walked out. Between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. a committee of District Assembly 93, Knights of Labor, went through all the yards and served an order on all knights to quit work at 3 p. m. This order was coupled with a request addressed to switchmen who were not Knights of Labor asking them to join their fellow workmen and also go out. When the whistles sounded at 3 p. m. all the yardmen in the place walked out and left the yards deserted. No question of wages was involved, and it is freely stated, but not on authority of any Knights of Labor officials, that the order sent to the men was simply an extension and enlargement of the strike on the Gould system, an initiative of a general strike on all roads east of the Mississippi river.

THE ORDER RECOGNIZED.

Pittsburg, March 25.—Street car officials at a meeting to-night adopted a compromise measure promising to discharge no employee because of his connection with the Knights of Labor or for refusal to violate any of the rules or privileges of the order.

Strike Troubles.

A BRUSH WITH POLICE.

St. Louis, March 24.—A freight train of 15 cars was made up this morning and started over the Missouri Pacific tracks in the direction of Seventh street. Arriving at that point a crowd called upon the engineer and fireman to leave their posts, which they did. The mob here soon became so dense that it was deemed advisable to clear the yards, and police were summoned. Soon a force of about 150, commanded by the chief of police and all the captains, arrived at the scene. The crowd was then ordered to disperse and upon their refusing to do so the police made a charge upon them, hoping to drive them away without using their clubs. The latter alternative, however, became necessary. Several of the strikers were badly beaten by the police, some of whom were in turn badly bruised from rocks thrown by the mob. After a brief fight the crowd dispersed and were driven from the yards.

Another engine was then procured, which after being coupled to the abandoned freight train drew it from the scene of the riot under a guard of about 50 police, who accompanied it as far as the city limits, no interference having been met with.

A dispatch from Kirkwood, 12 miles west, says the freight train passed that point safely. Just after the freight train had gotten away, carrying a large portion of the police force, a mob numbering about 1000 men made a rush for the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific to take possession of them. The courage of a majority of them failed and only about forty proceeded only about half way, and they soon abandoned the idea and dispersed.

TRAINS INTERFERED WITH.

Atchison, March 24.—The Missouri Pacific made two attempts this morning to send out freight trains over their road but failed. The first train succeeded without encountering any interference in running to a point about one mile from the union depot, where a number of strikers boarded it and set the brakes. The engine was "killed" and the train brought back to the city by a switch engine. A second attempt was then made to start this under protection of the city marshal, sheriff and a number of policemen. The train succeeded in getting as far as the city limits, but a short distance from here strikers took control of it and brought it back to the yard. There was considerable excitement during the attempt to move these trains, but no serious disturbances. All Missouri Pacific engines here except two are disabled.

SWITCHMEN'S DEMANDS.

Kansas City, March 24.—Railroad superintendents did nothing at their morning meeting session except discuss the situation. They meet again this afternoon when they will probably confer with the strikers. A prominent official expressed the opinion that the railroads would grant the switchmen's demands for the Chicago scale of wages, if they would guarantee it should end the strike as far as Kansas City is concerned, otherwise the demand would probably be refused.

YARD MEN OUT.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24.—At noon to-day yard men in the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs yards struck, and freight traffic is entirely suspended.

A STRIKE SETTLED.

Kansas City, March 24.—With the exception of Pacific roads the blockade has been raised from this city, managers agreeing to pay switchmen the Chicago schedule of wages.

Kansas City, March 24.—The statement in a previous dispatch quoting Mr. Nettleton as saying the switchmen's strike was settled on the basis of Chicago prices was made on authority of an evening paper. Mr. Nettleton being asked later by an associated press representative said he had made no such statement. He could only say the strike had been settled and that it presumed was what the public desired most to know. The terms are kept as yet a secret. The men returned to work at 7 o'clock to-night by order of Mr. Monaghan, chief of their association, and are likewise ignorant of the prices fixed upon.

A STRIKE SPREADING.

New York, March 24.—To-day all cloak pressers belonging to the independent Cloak Pressers' union joined the ranks of the strikers. Cloak cutters also stopped work. Altogether about 7000 persons are idle in different branches of the cloak making trade. Six firms have acceded to the demands of the strikers.

The Great Strike.

St. Louis, March 23.—The Knights say they will accept no terms from the company offered to them as members of the Knights of Labor. A member of the executive committee said: "The worst is yet to come. [illegible] there is no help for it. If we were to submit now and return to work without being recognized as Knights, it would be a defeat, not only for us but also for labor unions, trades assemblies and for every labor organization in the country. We will wait three or four days in hopes that some way towards settlement may be opened, and then if the situation remains unchanged every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis and Chicago will be stopped.

Kansas City, March 23.—The situation this morning is one of quite anxious expectancy. No freight trains have been moved and there has been no attempt made to start them. Passenger trains are not interfered with. Railroad superintendents of the various lines have arrived here and will hold a meeting.

Ditched by Strikers.

Kansas City, March 23.—A Journal's Sedalia special says: The monotony of the strike was suddenly broken this afternoon in a very serious way. Shortly before 2 o'clock Missouri Pacific people succeeded in getting out a freight train, composed of an engine and ten cars. As the train passed the stock yards it was running ten or fifteen miles an hour. Some torpedoes were exploded on the track, and several men jumped aboard. When the train was three miles out, and going at a good speed, the rails suddenly spread and the engine and four cars went into the ditch. Police Officer Mason, who was on the train, had an arm broken and Special Policeman Lea had a leg broken. Division Superintendent Frey, who had charge of the train, was severely bruised. Conductor Spangler states that a brakeman named King, who was a Knight of Labor, and who was on the train to climb to look out at the crossing. The track was torn up for a distance of 200 yards and will block the road until workmen can be sent out and repair it. Examination of the rails showed that the fish plates had been removed and thrown upon an embankment. The bolts had been removed and the nuts then replaced. Knights of Labor deny all knowledge of the work. A farmer working in a field near the scene said that he had seen no one near the place to-day.

Resort to Force.

Atchison, Kas., March 23.—This has been another exciting and eventful day in the strike. At 12:45 this morning ten men on guard at the Missouri Pacific round house were surprised by the appearance of 35 or 40 masked men. The guards were corralled in the oil room by a detachment of the visitors, who stood guard with pistols drawn, while the rest of the force seriously disabled twelve locomotives which stood in the stalls. They held possession of the house about fifteen minutes and upon leaving gave notice to the imprisoned guards that they must not attempt to leave the room until the expiration of 20 minutes. At noon there was another exciting event, when a large number of strikers and others seized a freight train below town bound for Kansas City. They climbed upon it, set scores and tightened the brakes to prevent its further progress, uncoupled cars and threw linchpins into the river, and disabled the engine. Marshal Price was present, but as the train was outside of the city limits he was powerless. No United States marshals were present. Strikers later seized the last switch engine on duty on the road. An engine happened to be at hand, which is doing duty in the yards.

Discussing the Situation.

Kansas City, March 23.—Superintendents of roads running into Kansas City held a meeting to-day and discussed the situation informally. Vice-President Smith of the Santa Fe and General Manager Calloway of the Union Pacific were absent, but will be here to-morrow, when another meeting will be held and some definite course of action be decided on.

Belgian Disorders.

Brussels, March 25.—The city was placarded during the night with calls issued by the workingman's federation for a great meeting of workingmen to-night. Striking miners at Liege attempted to renew general rioting last night but were overpowered by the police. Troops stationed at Antwerp are held within their barracks so as to be available for the suppression of any disturbances that may be created by unemployed workingmen.

Brussels, March 25.—The miners' strike has extended to Charleroi. There the men demand 25 per cent increase in wages, and pending granting of it have quit work and gone to rioting. Gendarmes so far have been successful in dispersing mobs that have collected. An attempt was made to-day to blow up a railway train near Hasselt. A package containing dynamite cartridges had been placed on the rails but were swept aside by the cowcatcher without being exploded. While the engine driver was examining the package it exploded and blew off three of his fingers. Placards have been posted in Liege summoning workingmen to a meeting to-morrow and concluding with the words, "Let each man bring a revolver; then forward."

Knights Snubbed.

Wilmington, Del., March 23.—A conference was to have been held to-day between Knights of Labor and morocco manufacturers in this city for the purpose of adjusting wages, etc., for the coming season. The Knights' committee repaired to the place of meeting, but no manufacturers put in an appearance and general suspension in all city shops was ordered and promptly obeyed. The strike involves from 1500 to 2000 persons. A portion of those employed by Charles Aulin are authorized to return to work and [illegible] upon personal basis.

Harmony on the U. P.

Denver, March 23.—S. N. Colburn, secretary of the Union Pacific executive board of employes, was interviewed this afternoon regarding the rumor that all Union Pacific train and switch men would strike to-morrow. Colburn stated the rumor was false in every particular. The greatest harmony exists between the officers of the road and employes in every department and no strike will be made, nor is any such action thought of by laborers on any lines of the Union Pacific company.

The Paper Thrower.

London, March 25.—Charles Brown, the discharged soldier who yesterday threw a petition praying for renewal of his pension into the queen's carriage, has been released by royal command. He was [illegible].

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Secretary Manning Still in a Critical Condition.

A Number of Confirmations Favorably Reported.

Regarding the Workings of the Civil Service Law.

The Work of Confirmation.

Washington, March 25.—The executive session of the senate was a very short one. Cases of a number of postmasters whose predecessors were suspended were reported favorably. It was stated that they were cases of men against whom no charges have been received from any source, and in respect to a majority of whom the suspended officials have recommended confirmation. This is in compliance with an informal understanding the postoffice committee made some days ago with regard to such cases. An adverse report was made in the case of an Iowa postmaster, and it was ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the senate. The committee embody in their report a letter from the nominee, who charges that the republican incumbent had been publishing a newspaper in German and another in English, and thereby doing much good for the republican party. He (the present nominee) says that he could have the office he too could publish a newspaper or two for the benefit of the democratic party, and that he was willing to devote the emoluments of the office to this purpose. Slips from the writer's paper in support of the democratic party are quoted. The committee also refers to a circular of the postmaster general and utterances of the president with regard to the exercise of partisan influence by office-holders. The committee says it reports the case adversely in order to aid the administration in carrying out its policy. The case of the internal revenue collector for the district of Vermont was reported favorably. A written report was made declaring in substance that the committee had heard from the secretary of the treasury in response to its enquiry that there were no charges against the outgoing official and that he was removed for political reasons alone.

Manning's Condition.

Washington, March 25.—It is stated at the treasury department that Secretary Manning slept well during the night, and that his condition is improving this morning.

The condition of Secretary Manning at 11 o'clock is reported by Dr. Lincoln rather more hopeful than at any time since his attack. He rested fairly well last night, waking only at intervals. "He seems to breathe with more ease this morning," said his son; "and all things considered we feel encouraged, but he is a very sick man, and we can only hope until the next two or three days brings the crisis. Father does not yet know of my arrival or indeed that the family sent for me, and we think it best that he should not know until the crisis is past. As soon as he is able to travel we shall insist upon his taking a good vacation, perhaps in Europe. He needs rest, of all things, and we shall certainly insist upon his taking it."

Dr. Hamilton said to an associated press reporter at 1:30 that the secretary was holding his own, and that no material change has occurred in his condition since yesterday. Physicians will have another consultation this afternoon.

Washington, March 25.—Secretary Manning's condition to-night is somewhat improved. At 11 o'clock he was reported feeling very comfortable. To an associated press reporter the secretary's son said that while they could not consider his father as out of danger, the improvement this evening gave them much hope. The secretary takes the nourishment his physicians give him, rests comfortably, converses with those around him and sleeps well.

At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who had just left the secretary, said he found him somewhat improved. Any marked change for the better was not to be expected for some days, and the fact that no change for the worse had occurred was encouraging. The secretary had entire use of all his limbs, but there was a slight weakness in his right side. He was resting quietly when he left the house.

Civil Service Reform.

Washington, March 25.—The president sent to congress to-day the third annual report of the civil service commission, together with the following message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 25.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith the report of the civil service commission for the year ended on the 16th day of January last. The exhibit thus made of the operations of the commission and the account thus presented of the results following the execution of the civil service law cannot fail to demonstrate its usefulness and strengthen the conviction that this scheme for reform in the methods of administering the government is no longer an experiment. Wherever this reform has gained foothold it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administration duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimate of its value and efficiency. With the benefits it has already secured to the public service plainly apparent, with its promise of increased usefulness easily appreciated, this cause is commended to the liberal care and jealous protection of the congress.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The report says applicants have been examined within a year from every state of the union and from every territory except Utah. The whole number of persons examined under the commission during the year has been 7602, of whom 6872 were males and 730 were females. About 2000 republicans and about 2000 democrats have secured places in the public service under the civil service act. The report gives many particulars of everything [illegible].

have been remedied under the new system based upon free open competition of merit. Political assessments have been in a considerable measure suppressed. Solicitation and pressure for appointments have been greatly limited. Members of congress have been relieved from much annoyance. Those administering the government have had their time much less taxed by office seekers than formerly and have consequently had much more time for public work. Ability to dictate appointments and enforce assessments, which has been the strength and profit of partisan manipulators and demagogues, has, the report says, been diminished in some degree; that faithful study in schools and good character and reputation in private life have been encouraged and rewarded. The report concludes with the statement that the commission has had at all times the cordial support of the president and his cabinet.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

Washington, March 25.—The chair laid before the senate a petition from citizens of the Pacific coast protesting against the treatment of unoffending Chinese. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army was placed before the senate.

Teller opposed the increase. He would not discuss in detail the Indian policy, but saw no reason in the Indian question for increase of the army. We could take a number of Indian children from hostile tribes, place them in Indian schools, and Indian wars would cease. The children would constitute hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.

Debate was continued on the bill to increase the army. The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the army bill went over and the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were placed before the senate.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate in opposition to the majority report.

After debate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Blanchard of Louisiana, from the committee on civil service reform, reported a resolution calling on various cabinet officers for information as to whether or not employes in their departments are permitted to employ substitutes to perform their duties; whether such substitutes are employed or appointed, and if so by whom; and whether they have passed a civil service examination. Adopted.

Without action on the bill the morning hour expired and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. McMillan of Tennessee in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill. After debate on an amendment offered and rejected the committee rose and the bill was passed; ayes 225, nays 5.

The house immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, chairman of the committee on post roads and postoffices, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. It appropriated, he said, $54,326,588, as against an estimate of $54,986,166 and an appropriation of $53,700,990 for the current year.

The committee then rose and Mr. Blount moved that general debate on the bill be limited to six hours. This was not considered enough by the republican side, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan, moved to amend by making the time ten hours.

The amendment was lost, 79 to 91, and Mr. Blount's motion was agreed to.

The committee resumed its session. After debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

Washington, March 25.—Frye reported favorably from the committee on commerce a bill to provide for the encouragement of American shipping and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign countries. Frye explained briefly that the bill appropriated $1,100,000 for carrying United States mails in American vessels to foreign countries; makes it the duty of the postmaster general to advertise for proposals to accept lowest bids and to enter into contracts for the carrying of those mails. The bill, Frye added, had received the unanimous endorsement of all members of the committee on commerce, who were present at the meeting at which it was considered. Placed on the calendar.

The chair laid before the senate a letter from the postmaster general transmitting in compliance with the late senate resolution a tabulated statement of fourth class postmasters removed since March 4th, 1885. Referred.

On request of Edmunds the army bill was by an unanimous consent made unfinished business of the morning hour to-morrow and the Edmunds resolutions were laid before the senate.

Voorhees took the floor in opposition to the majority report.

In the course of his address Voorhees said if the attorney general were guilty as charged, then he should be impeached. That was a matter for the house. Mr. Voorhees heartily endorsed Mr. Cleveland's action in making removals so far as action had been had, and he would heartily endorse the president's action in the same direction if it went a thousand leagues farther. The civil service law had never commended itself to the judgment of Mr. Voorhees. Very recently he had voted in committee and should vote in the senate for its absolute repeal. There were at the present moment ten republicans in office to one democrat. Mr. Voorhees had no hesitation in declaring that such a state of things was not consistent with the true theory of popular government or with its safe and honest administration. People had ordered a change in the administration of the government and such a change was not properly limited to changes in a few of the chief offices. History had shown that no political party could administer the affairs of government through the instrumentality of its enemies. The very papers demanded by the senate were familiar to eager republican eyes. Every paper and every drawer and every closet in the department was daily and hourly under the espionage of republican chief clerks, republican private secretaries and republican confidential short-hand writers. Those who opened the letters of the heads of departments were known as malignant opponents of the democratic party, inflamed with a desire for the overthrow of the administration. Mr. Voorhees said the president could not be blamed for moving slowly. Every act of his administration was in the right direction and the country would understand why greater progress had not been made, and would place the responsibility where it belonged. Mr. Voorhees said that the evils predicted by republicans when the democrats should come into power had not come. Confederate brigadiers at both ends of the capitol continued to vote annually $80,000,000 for pensions to union soldiers. After referring to the contest between President Andrew Jackson and the senate, in which the president, Mr. Voorhees said, was successful, he commented on the present able and patriotic chief magistrate's principles and policy.

The question of the power of removal was a great question, and in Mr. Evarts' opinion it was a settled question. He believed it to have been decided, and correctly decided, [illegible]

powers of removal under the constitution belonged to the president without participation of the senate.

Mr. Call followed in opposition to the majority report, and at the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Ingalls obtained the floor. The senate then went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Van Eaton of Mississippi, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to promote the introduction of free water on the Colorado desert. Committee of the whole.

Hill of Ohio, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to provide for organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Printed and recommitted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill. After debate the committee took recess until 7:30.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the body on the death of Joseph Rankin, late representative from Wisconsin. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house at 9:30 p. m. adjourned.

Manning's Illness.

Washington, March 24.—Dr. Hamilton made a statement this afternoon in regard to the condition of Secretary Manning, from which it appears that he has symptoms of apoplexy and is not regarded as out of danger.

Washington, March 24.—At 11 o'clock to-night the physician in attendance on Secretary Manning stated that his condition was about unchanged, although he moves himself in his bed with rather more ease and appears more comfortable. His face is flushed, however, and his breathing labored. Dr. Lincoln in response to a question said: "It will be several days yet before the danger is passed and several weeks before he can safely resume work." Although his physicians speak thus hopefully their troubled looks and the great anxiety exhibited by his family and friends indicate that his condition is at least critical. A recurrence of the attack of yesterday is greatly feared and the extreme gravity of the case can hardly be over estimated. It is impossible to ascertain from professional sources the secretary's true condition, inasmuch as his physicians, out of respect to the wishes of the family, decline to give a detailed statement of the case.

Pacific Railroad Indebtedness.

Washington, March 24.—The house committee on Pacific railroads adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a sub-committee be directed to prepare and report to the whole committee a bill providing for settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the United States in semi-annual installments with provisions for extending the lien of the United States on all branch roads, properties, franchises and rights of said companies. The amount of each payment and time to be allowed for repayment of the indebtedness of the roads to the United States was not specified but was left to the sub committee. Messrs. Outhwaite, Duncan, Crisp, Hayden and Weber were appointed the sub committee to prepare the bill. A sub committee, consisting of Messrs. Throckmorton, Richardson, Tillman, Holmes and Lanham was appointed to consider the Henley resolution directing an investigation into the affairs of the Union Pacific.

Civil Service Reform

Washington, March 24.—The minority report of Representative Clements of Georgia upon Seney's bill to repeal the civil service law takes the ground that grave abuses that grew up under republican rule do not demand or justify the new and radical departure in principle embodied in the civil service law. Any attempt to limit the president's power of appointment or removal is not a valid law and can only operate through executive acquiescence. In conclusion the report attacks the present system of the distribution of appointments to states, and declares that if we are to have a permanent official community it should be organized on a better basis. But the most direct way to reform would be through repeal of the law.

The People's Lands.

Washington, March 24.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific in which he holds that it has no legal claim to land along the line of road from San Buenaventura, on the Pacific ocean, California, to San Francisco, and directs the commissioner of the general land office to restore the same to the public domain. The fact that this line has been mortgaged and money raised on its credit is, the secretary adds, the misfortune of the mortgagees in that they took a mortgage to which the mortgagers had no legal right. The decision restores to the public domain 2,455,200 acres.

Hazen's Defense.

Washington, March 24.—General Hazen, chief signal officer, appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the war department to-day in answer to charges made against the signal service by Second Comptroller Maynard. He said that while the service had trebled the cost was $300,000 less per annum now than when he took charge of the office. He declared the various allegations of irregularity and unauthorized expenditure of public money by the signal service to be untrue, and maintained that the expenditures were proper and necessary and were authorized by higher authority than the chief signal officer.

The Telephone Investigation.

Washington, March 24.—The telephone committee resumed examination of Casey Young to-day. He said emphatically that the attorney general never to him or any one else that he would bring suit against the Bell company. Until he had seen it in the papers he had never heard that the attorney general was to leave town in order that Goode might bring suit. Witnesses were examined at great length but nothing of general interest was elicited and the committee adjourned.

Manning's Concession.

Washington, March 25.—The senate committee on finance to-day decided to report favorably several internal revenue collectors in respect to whose predecessors Secretary Manning says that no charges reflecting upon their official or moral character are pending.

Thought it was Dynamite.

London, March 24.—The queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went in an open carriage to Hyde Park this afternoon, and everywhere they were cheered by crowds of people. Among the crowd which bordered Palace park on the north was a man in shabby clothes and wearing a slouched hat. He appeared to be much agitated and elbowed his way to the edge of the assemblage. When the royal turnout reached a point opposite him he threw something into the carriage. Great excitement followed and he was quietly taken into custody and from the scene. It was subsequently learned that the article was not an explosive, which had been feared, but only a piece of paper. The paper contained nothing more than a petition for redress for a personal grievance. In the petition the man claims he was robbed of his pension. He is held for an inquiry.

From Wednesday's Daily

TABERNACLE PEOPLE.

A Woman Deserts Her Husband to Join this Religious Sect.

Yesterday morning a man by the name of Riley arrived in Colorado Springs in search of his wife who he said had deserted her home in Denver to join a religious organization here known as the Willemites or Tabernacle People as they called themselves. She had brought with her, carpets, a sewing machine and $30 in money and had left her children to shift for themselves, the husband being absent from home at work. Mrs. Riley had been a former resident of Colorado Springs and her parents, very respectable people, still reside here. Upon arrival here Mr. Riley at once proceeded to them in hopes of finding the wife that had deserted him but was disappointed. He next in company with the parents and police officer McCreery visited the habitation of the Willemites or Tabernacle people in the northeastern part of the city near Shook's Run where Mrs. Riley was found. She seemed comparatively well contented in her new quarters, and regardless of the persuasions of her husband and father and mother expressed her determination to remain there. They reasoned with her for several hours but without avail and as a last resource had a warrant issued last evening for the arrest of Mrs. Riley on the ground of insanity. The warrant was executed last night by Under Sheriff Jackson and the woman was taken forcibly and against her will from the house of the Tabernacle people and taken to the home of her parents. It was claimed that representatives of this religious sect had been using their utmost influence, through personal persuasions and by letter, to have Mrs. Riley desert her home for a year or more past, and finally succeeded.

Last night a representative of the GAZETTE in company with Police Officer McCreery called at the home of this mysterious circle, which is located in one of the most desolate portions of the city. The organization which is composed of about twenty-five people, including three men, ten women and twelve children occupy three small houses enclosed in one lot. Upon knocking at the door of the largest house of the three the officer and reporter were admitted and ushered into a small room with bare floor and very scantily furnished.

The reporter addressed himself to a gentleman who was seated in the corner who he afterwards learned was Mr. H. L. Williams, the chief mogul of the circle.

Mr. Williams entered freely into conversation, but did not seem inclined to grant an interview, giving as his reason that the papers could not always be relied upon for telling the truth. His twenty years experience in the business, he said, had taught him this.

"What have you to say in regard to Mrs. Riley deserting her home and family and joining your circle?" asked the reporter.

"She came here through no persuasions of mine, but was sent through divine influence. She was intimate at our home circle in Denver. As for persuading her by letters, nothing of the kind was done, only one letter having passed between us, when I told her that if the Lord sent her she would be welcome to the home."

Mr. Williams then went on with a lengthy rambling talk about the benefits and objects of the circle declaring emphatically that they did not believe in free love or polygamy. Mr. Williams is not a newcomer in this section of the country, having been at Colorado City when there were only three buildings there.

The Rink Must Go.

Day before yesterday, our postmaster, Mr. E. L. Price, through his agents Messrs. DeCoursey & Potter, made sale of his "rink" property on North Tejon street to Messrs. Fayette E. Rose and Jerome W. Rose, familiarly known among our old residents as "the Rose boys." The property is a valuable one the lot being 50x190 feet, and the one-story rink building thereon of solid brick with iron roof, being 50x65 feet—and Messrs. Rose therefore paid a handsome figure for it.

The new owners, we are happy to say, will at once improve the property in a manner suitable to the location and to the demands of an enlightened public spirit. They will convert it into probably the finest livery stable in Colorado by adding an additional story, and putting on a handsome front, and the fact that the new structure will be thoroughly fireproof throughout, will be a great inducement for persons owning valuable horses and carriages to patronize the establishment and to place their animals under its protection. The new stable will not only be handsome in appearance, both inside and out, but will also be complete in all its appointments, and everything throughout will be of the newest and most modern and convenient designs. The Rose brothers will start immediately for the east to purchase stock, horses and vehicles, and they propose to stock their establishment with the finest of everything in their line. They will import a large number of horses and ponies for driving and saddle purposes, which they will select from the best breeds in the country, and their long experience in handling horses in this country furnishes ample assurance that they will procure suitable animals. They propose to buy for the use of their patrons a full variety of every character of vehicle, everything new and all of the best and latest styles, and we think we are justified in saying that their livery stable, when completed, stocked and ready for business, will be an establishment of which our people may justly feel proud, and which it will be a pleasure to patronize.

The Rose boys are the sons of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of our county, Mr. D. M. Rose, who has for many years been successfully engaged in farming a valuable ranch property about three miles south of this city, taking especial interest in the propagation of fruit trees and small fruits in which he has been recognized as one of the most prominent and leading citizens of the county, and he himself has for some years past been importing and raising blooded stock of the Percheron or Norman breeds. His sons, "the Rose boys," have been raised in this county, and are well known as energetic, enterprising young business men of irreproachable reputation, who have a large acquaintance among our people. They are fortunate in securing for their purposes the location named, which is apparently the best in the city for the livery business, and, taking everything into consideration, the public are to be congratulated upon the advent of this new establishment, and we think we can assure the Rose boys of a splendid business from the start.

The Manitou road is only in fair condition now, but what will it be after the spring rains?

A number of new buildings are being erected at Colorado City and there are on every side more evidences of prosperity than for several years.

Mr. W. L. Barbour of the Pike's Peak livery is having his office handsomely decorated and the interior of his barn and stables covered with a coat of whitewash.

We understand that the south room in the opera house block has been leased to the Colorado Midland Railway company and that the gas office will be moved to another location.

Smith Bros. of Manitou are laying the foundation for a large double store just south of St. Andrew's chapel. They will have very much more commodious quarters than in the building which they now occupy.

We are informed by Charles Lansing, secretary of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association, that the annual meeting of the association will be held in this city on April 10th, and it is earnestly desired that there be a full attendance of all members.

Some of the pleasantest entertainments ever given here among our churches have been under the auspices of the Pike's Peak Lesson band. The managers have uniformly shown themselves equal to the task of pleasing the public, a fact which is a guarantee that the Old Folks' concert at the Congregational church April [illegible], will be a success.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following statement of the approximate earnings of the line for the third week of March.

	For the week		For the year	
	1886	1885.	1886.	1885
Freight	$ 88,512	$ 87,807	$ 860,05[illegible]	$ 886,749
Passenger	24,188	15,804	193,0[illegible]	163,692
Exp mails etc	8,500	7,[illegible]	91,1[illegible]	83,730
Total	$121,0[illegible]	$110,97[illegible]	$1,14[illegible]	$1,133,571

Increase for the week, $10,0[illegible]6. Per cent, 9.03 100.
Increase for the year, $15,89[illegible] Per cent 1.38 100.

The Antlers arrivals—S. F. Elder, A. Jacobs, Denver; I. L. Israel, St. Louis; C. E. Walker and wife, Omaha; W. C. Harvey, Denver; [illegible] Brinham, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. W. Collins, N. Y.; B. W. Grover, L. Y.; [illegible] Fouts, Denver; W. L. Keefer, S., George; [illegible] Pratt, Chicago; G. Murton, England; G. B. Parrish, Frank Bell, Dubuque, Ia.; C. McGregg, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. [illegible] Smith, [illegible] Deweese, John Francisco, Alonso Jones, [illegible] A. Cutler, Denver; Mrs. [illegible] W. Hunt, New York; W. [illegible] Mafrey, Chicago; D. P. McDonald, Denver; [illegible] Walsh, Lincoln, Neb.

We learn from the Sells Brothers that Colorado Springs is booked for a visit from their big show. They will shortly bring to our doors a circus and menagerie that has for the past fourteen years secured the favor of the public, enriched its owners, and grown to enormous proportions. The fame of the Sells Brothers and their gigantic circus and menagerie has preceded them, and we have no hesitancy in assuring our readers that a rich treat is in store for those who delight in the sports of the arena or pursue the study of zoology ... nature. This territory has been allotted to the Sells Brothers by the mutual understanding of the several big show owners, and no other concern of consequence will appear here this year.

There were about fifty voters of the Second ward present at the prohibition caucus held at the Free Methodist church last night. Captain M. L. DeCoursey was chosen chairman and Dr. W. K. Sinton secretary. A ballot was taken for delegates to represent the ward in the prohibition convention on Saturday night which resulted in the election of Thomas Hughes, C. L. White, D. M. Wright and W. S. Nichols. When it came to the nomination of alderman for the ward two candidates were named, A. L. Lawton and Geo. E. Parsons. The first ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Lawton by a vote of 30 to 20. Mr. [illegible] Corum was selected by acclamation committeeman for the ward. A collection of about four dollars was taken up to pay for the use of the church.

From Thursday's Daily.

RAYMOND EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of the First Party of the Season.

A special train of Pullman cars over the Denver & Rio Grande at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon brought the first Raymond excursion party of the season. The party was composed of about fifty people on the way to their homes in the east after having spent the winter at the hotel Del Monte, Monterey, California. Some had been at this charming resort for several months while others had only spent a month or six weeks there. These excursionists left San Francisco on the 17th, stopping in Salt Lake over Sunday and since that time have taken in the Black Cañon, Marshall Pass, and the Grand Cañon.

During the trip they have been in charge of Mr. Charles Hutchins, who has proven himself to be a very courteous and accommodating manager.

Upon arrival at Manitou yesterday the party was provided with conveyances to the Cliff House, where they will spend the next five days. The time will be taken up in carriage drives through the Garden of the Gods to Colorado Springs and Cheyenne cañon, or visit the Iron Springs, Ute Pass and Monument Park, while others more venturesome will undertake a trip to the summit of Pike's Peak.

From the Cliff House register we copy the following names of those composing the party.

Mrs. M. A. Bristol, Stony Creek, Ct.
A. L. Caton and wife, Boston.
Miss A. E. Clark, Boston.
W. L. Culleben, Salem, Mass.
J. E. Day, Worcester, Mass.
Miss J. F. Denison, New Bedford.
E. F. Dobie, Quincy, Mass.
A. B. French and wife, Boston.
J. W. Macomber and wife, New Bedford, Mass.
Miss L. E. Macomber, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. [illegible] A. Leach, Boston.
J. Osborn and wife, Peabody, Mass.
B. F. Perry and wife, Boston.
Miss S. A. Pew, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss L. C. Pierce, New Bedford.
Miss M. B. Pierce, New Bedford.
G. W. Pope and wife, Boston.
Miss E. F. Pope, Boston.
Miss E. W. Prescott, New Bedford.
Mrs. [illegible] R. Ranney, Boston.
C. L. Richardson and wife, Manchester, N. H.
Miss M. L. Richardson, Manchester, N. H.
W. E. Sayward, Boston.
J. L. Sessions and wife, New Britain, Ct.
O. L. Stebbings, Boston.
W. M. Snow, Boston.
Miss A. Thompson, Monterey, Cal.
Miss E. B. Tilton, Boston.
A. S. Upson and wife, Unionville, Ct.
D. A. Upson and wife, Unionville, Ct.
Cyrus Washburn, Boston.
Miss E. C. Weld, Boston.
A. D. Weld, Jr., and wife, Boston.
E. C. Wheeler, Hubbardstown, Mass.
W. W. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass.

In conversation with different members of the party we learned that they had spent a very enjoyable winter in California and that the trip eastward had so far been one of unmarred pleasure. There are still about 400 Raymond guests at Monterey. One excursion composed of about 175 people will arrive here April 21st and the remainder later.

SOUTH END VICTORIOUS.

The Post Office to Remain Where it is For Five Years.

For several months there has been more or less controversy over the removal of the postoffice from the present location to the Opera house block. For a time it was the principal topic of conversation on the street and money was wagered two to one that it would be moved. A certain faction in the north end have been striving to have it removed while others who were equally interested were in favor of having it remain where it is now and has been for over four years. Not only was this the desire of nearly all of the business men on both sides of Tejon street south of Pike's Peak avenue, but also of a number north of Pike's Peak avenue. Everything possible in the way of petitions, letters, etc., has been brought to bear upon the postoffice department both for its removal and retention.

For a week or more past it has been known that the controversy has been virtually settled, but not until yesterday was it officially noticed received. The following from the postoffice department will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1886.
Postmaster Colorado Springs.
The postmaster general accepts proposition to lease present postoffice premises for a term of five years, including boxes, furniture, etc.
J. W. NICHOLS,
Law Clerk, P. O. Department.

Later the GAZETTE received the following over the associated press wires:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 6 p. m.
The postoffice department has accepted the proposition of [illegible] A. Weir, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for a postoffice site.

On account of this fight the value of property in the south as well as the north end has been unsettled and many occupants of business properties have been awaiting results. Now that the question is settled beyond a doubt everything will pass on smoothly, as in the past. While those who worked hard in the interest of retaining the postoffice where it is claim the victory, those who urged its removal from the start, and have stood by it ever since, were bold enough to insinuate upon the streets yesterday that out of sympathy the application for a removal had been withdrawn. Tell us why?

The Drew block is being repainted, which very much improves its appearance.

The prospects are that the annual meeting of the Colorado Springs fire department will be a lively one.

The Colorado Springs Gun club has let the contract for the erection of a $2[illegible] building on its new grounds.

More interest seems to be manifested in the coming fire department elections than there is in the local city election.

Dr. W. A. Bell a few days ago contributed $100 in cash to the Manitou fire department. Resolutions of thanks were adopted by the department a copy of which were sent to Dr. Bell.

Politics at Manitou are more active now than at any time for several years. Several candidates are in the field for mayor, but Mr. M. A. Leddy, the present incumbent, seems to have a decided lead.

Mr. John Lennox and family have gone to southern California with the expectation of remaining absent three months or more. They will spend the most of their time at San Jose where they have friends.

A force of men were engaged yesterday in running a second wire for the telephone circuit between Colorado Springs and Manitou. The amount of business done between these two places necessitated two wires.

The rink will close on the 10th of April positively. There will be a special party at the rink Saturday evening next. Ladies are requested to leave their names in the ticket office to be distributed. A good time may be expected.

The case of George C. Bates et al. vs. A. H. Wilson et al. occupied the attention of Judge Harrison in the district court yesterday and the arguments are not finished. The trial involves [illegible] valued at $25,000. S. C. Rockwell represents the plaintiffs and Hon. Hugh Butler the defendants.

The Antlers arrivals—F. M. Dunbaugh, C. E. Small, Pueblo; L. B. Prentice, Springfield, Mo.; L. E. Lebolt, Chicago; A. Y. Krumpanitzky, Denver Junction; M. Hausaner and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Payne, Mrs. S. E. Benedict, Cleveland, O.; G. F. Reddy, Denver; M. E. Haynemann, San Francisco; William [illegible], Denver; E. [illegible] M. Hale and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. C. Wardwell and son, Bristol, R. I.; L. Van Antwerp and wife, Miss Lizzie Van Antwerp, Miss Florence Van Antwerp, Miss E. N. Kagi, Cincinnati, O.

A large meeting of the W. S. Jackson Hose company was held last night, all but three members of the company being in attendance. After disposing of miscellaneous business the following five delegates were elected to represent the company at the annual department election on the 1st: O. L. Godfrey, M. E. Wilbur, Ben Jackson, D. C. Goddard and A. D. Scott. A unanimous vote was adopted favoring the renomination of Mr. J. W. D. Stowe as chief of the department for the ensuing year; beyond that no instructions were given to the delegation. It was decided that the company should have a banquet at "The Alamo" next Tuesday evening and S. N. Nye, W. E. D. Merrill and Frank Clark were appointed as a committee on arrangements.

From Friday's Daily.

The sales at Simmons & Co's stable yesterday amounted to over $1000. This is pretty good for a start on a bad day.

James West and wife, of Salina, who have been visiting friends in the city for the past few days left for home to-day on the Santa Fe train.

Miss Johanson has removed her boarding house from the Wigan house on North Tejon street to what is known as the Conant house on North Cascade avenue.

Mr. Haydon is meeting with considerable success in the organization of his music class. He has a ready a number of pupils who are making marked progress.

Owing to an unavoidable change in the programme of the teachers' convention Prof. [illegible] D. Hunt's paper on "What our Country Schools Need" has been put down for Saturday morning.

Mr. Christ Schimpf who for twenty years has been engaged in the stock business in Elbert county was in the city yesterday. He has recently located on a new ranch near Granger on the D. & N. O.

Mr. W. W. McD[illegible] and Miss E[illegible] a Sherman, both well known in Colorado Springs, were to have been married at Santa Anna, California, last night. Invitations sent out give this as the date.

The eighty yard race between McCormick and Snyder yesterday afternoon was considerable of a fizzle and the two hundred people who witnessed it were somewhat disappointed. Snyder was given a handicap of four yards in the eighty. Shortly after the start McCormick took the lead and won the race with the utmost ease. A short distance from the start Snyder threw his shoe and stopped running.

To-day the annual convention of the El Paso County Teachers' association opens in this city and the following programme will be carried out:

9.00 to 9.30 .... Opening Exercises
9.30 to 10.00 ...... What our County Schools Need
[illegible] D. Hunt, Colorado Springs.
10.45 .... Place and Benefit of Literary Exercises in Schools
John W. Jackson, Manitou Park.
11.20 .... Language
Miss Mary S. Martin, Colorado City.
11.50 .... Miscellaneous

AFTERNOON

1.30 .... Relation of Teachers and Patrons
M. V. Setzer, of Franceville.
2.30 .... School Government
Miss L. E. Hughes, Colorado Springs.
3.00 .... Topical Teaching
W. W. Mayo, Fountain.
3.30 .... Civil Government
Miss S. V. Eastham, Widefield
4.00 .... Miscellaneous

EVENING.

7.30 .... Address
State Superintendent L. S. Cornell.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 24, 1886.

Ansbach, S, 2	Harris, John
Carey, John	Jones, Edward S
Childs, Dr	McLean, Sarah
Cummings, S	Saidoris, Del
Doll, Miss E	Spencer, Mrs Chas E
Fall, Frank	Tolliver, Jennie
Graham, Wm	Wright, Mrs G M
Hannan, Kate, 2	

FOREIGN.

Browo, Edward.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. L PRICE, M. P.

J. Harry, a merchant of Sweet Home, Mo., says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to give quick relief, and that he always keeps it in the house and would not be without it for five times its cost. Sold by Duncan Bell.

S. E. Jones, of Ashley, Ill., buys Chamberlain's Pain Balm by the half dozen bottles. He says its a sure cure for neuralgia, it is also used for rheumatism and has cured many cases that had resisted all other treatment. Sold by Duncan Bell.

St. Patrick's Pills are the most searching and most reliable cathartic in use. Sold by Duncan Bell. dw-e5-1y

FOR SALE.

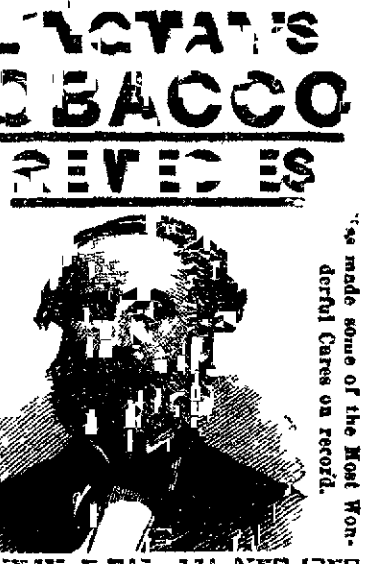
FOR SALE—Dederick hay press in good running order. Apply at 205 South Wahsatch avenue, Colorado Springs. wm-19 tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
March 18, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on April 27th, 1886, viz: John S Patterson, D. S. 6395, for the north half northwest quarter of section 1[illegible]; southeast quarter southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 3, township 8 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] Clark, Robert Beers, [illegible] McCaw and [illegible] W Hancock, all of Manitou P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.
WM. BAYARD, Register.

[illegible] TOBACCO REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the [illegible] U. S. A.

STATE AGENTS.
121-1y—wo-23 1y

Aches and pains long borne make even the young feel old. The true remedy is Parker's Tonic. It purifies the blood, sets in order the liver and kidneys, banishes pain and builds up the health. Besides, it has the reputation of doing what we claim for it. dsutwl-19 1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Down it goes to the bottom, with the bottom knocked out.
We wish the public to understand that we have our own saw mills and that our lumber is all for sale as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

CONTRACTORS

Will find it well to their advantage to figure with us.

Ranchmen

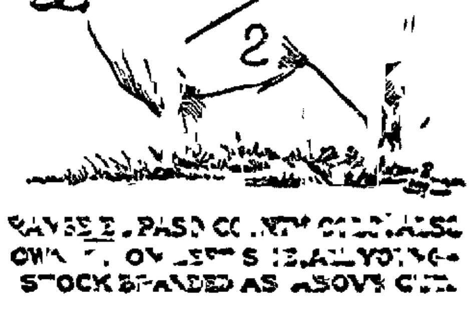
Can find all classes of Lumber, Lath, Shingles Doors, Windows, etc. Lumber for pig pens and chicken coops cheaper than pine poles at a dollar a car load.

Yard and Planing Mill near the D. & N. O. Depot. dwe5 1m

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists everything for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City. wa-0-2m

[illegible] LAND & CATTLE CO.
W. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. LIEBIG, TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLORADO. ALSO OWN [illegible] STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth, (5), 1886.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886.
wb27-

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO,
March 9, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on April 19th, 1886, viz: Samuel H. Foster, D. S No. 10,433 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32 and west half of the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 12 south of range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. C. Blandin, Jas. F. Torrence, Edgar H. Lapier and Chas L. Parsons, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.
WM BAYARD, Register.
we13-6

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Jos. P. Harper, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, in book 6., at page 92, convey to the undersigned J. G. McConnell, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to S. C. Stout, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: The south half (½) of lot numbered six (6) in block numbered eleven (11) in addition numbered one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Mrs. H. J. McConnell, of El Paso county, Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Jos. P. Harper, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200), with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the date of said note until paid. And whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the said principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And whereas, the time of payment of the interest and principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. G. McConnell, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned S. C. Stout, the successor in trust, will, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated February 25, 1886.

J. G. McCONNELL, Trustee.
S. C. STOUT, Successor in Trust.
wo27-5

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1883, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1883, in book 61, at page 143, of the records thereof, did convey to the undersigned James M. Gordon, of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the ———— of ———— or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, then to Samuel Crooks, as successor in trust, all the lands and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the city of Colorado Springs, where the north line of Columbia street crosses the east line of Cascade avenue, thence running northerly along the line of Cascade avenue two hundred (200) feet, thence easterly at a right angle thereto one hundred and ninety (190) feet to an alley, thence along the western line of said alley southerly one hundred and seventy-nine (179) feet to the north line of Columbia street, thence along the north line of Columbia street westerly about one hundred and ninety-two (192) feet to the place of beginning; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the said Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing even date with the said deed of trust, for the principal sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, payable to the order of Alvan A. Sweet, by the name of A. A. Sweet, nine months after date, at the Columbian National Bank, Boston, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum till paid. And whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in the breach of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, Samuel Crooks, shall sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein in the manner specified in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes and the principal and interest on said promissory note; and whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereon, and the taxes on said premises for the years 1884 and 1885 (paid by the legal holder of said promissory note), and the said principal and interest and amount of said taxes being due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said James M. Gordon by Edwin J. Eaton, my agent, duly employed, authorized and instructed in writing to conduct said sale (for me subject to my approval of the same), will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein at public auction to the highest and best bidder for the same for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, and the principal and interest on the said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 6th, A. D. 1886.

we6-5 JAMES M. GORDON, Trustee.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Construction company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth (5), 1886.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

HENRY T. ROGERS, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886.
wb27-8

DRUNKENNESS

Instantly Cured.

Dr Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., [illegible] Race St., Cincinnati, O.

From Saturday's Daily.

Fire Limits.

The following ordinance concerning the fire limits and the erection of buildings therein will be introduced at the next meeting of the city council:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs.

SECTION 1. All that portion of the city of Colorado Springs within the following described limits, shall be known as the fire limits of said city: commencing at a point on Cascade avenue, where the center of said avenue intersects the center of Cucharas street, and running thence north along the center of said avenue, to a point on a line with the southern line of block number nine and twenty-four in said block, to the center line of Tejon street; thence north a distance of twenty-five feet, thence east along the center line of block number seventy-two to a point in the center line of Nevada avenue; thence south, along the center line of said avenue, to a point in the center line of Cucharas street, thence west along said center line to the place of beginning. Said description includes blocks number eighty-one, nine-one, one hundred and one, eighty-two, ninety-two and one hundred and two, that portion of block seventy-one south of the southern line of Nevada and twenty-four, and the south half of block seventy-two.

SEC. 2. No building of any kind whatever, shall be constructed within the fire limits unless in conformity with the following provisions.

First. A foundation and party walls shall be of brick or stone.

Second. Brick walls shall not be of less thickness than as follows:

One story buildings, eight inches; two story buildings, twelve inches for the first story, and eight inches for the second story; three story buildings, sixteen inches for the first story, twelve inches for the second story, and eight inches for the third story.

Stone walls shall not be of less thickness than as follows.

One story, sixteen inches, two story, twenty inches for the first story, and sixteen inches for the second, three story, twenty-four inches for the first story, twenty inches for the second story, and sixteen inches for the third story; and a party wall shall extend at least two feet above the roof; provided, that all out buildings and other small buildings not less than fifteen feet from main building or street may be built of brick, the walls to be not less than four inches in thickness, or of wood and sheeted with iron.

All buildings including those designated as out buildings in this ordinance shall be covered with metal, slate, cement or vitrified tiling.

SEC. 3. No wooden buildings within the fire limits aforesaid, shall be raised, enlarged, or removed to any other place within the same, nor shall any such building be removed into the fire limits, and no owner, lessee, builder, or other person shall place or pile, or cause to be placed or piled within the fire limits aforesaid, any lumber, shingles or lath, for purposes of sale, or hay or straw or other combustible material for any purpose whatever unless such materials be so placed or piled within and entirely enclosed by a building constructed in conformity with the provisions of section two of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Whenever any building within the fire limits shall be recovered no material shall be recovered no material shall be used for that purpose rather than those mentioned for roofing in section two of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any owner, builder or any other person who shall own, build or assist in the erection of any building, or part of building within said limits, contrary to or in any other manner than as authorized by the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall own, remove or assist in removing any such building from without said limits within the same, or shall in any other manner violate the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and the like fine for every forty eight hours such person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or continue in violation thereof.

SEC. 6. Any violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a nuisance, and the city marshal or fire warden shall have authority, after giving notice to the owner or party guilty of such violation to cease the same, to remove the building or part constructed out of said fire limits, or raze the same to the ground; if the same be not so removed or razed within three days, to remove or raze it to the ground at the expense of the owner, such expense to be collected in an action of debt.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Tom McLain's familiar face was seen upon the streets yesterday. He has just returned from an extended trip in Texas.

Mr. L. C. Rogers, the attorney and solicitor of the Colorado Midland, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at The Antlers.

Mr. W. S. Thurston has secured the painting on the new buildings lately erected at Broadmoor, as well as the decorations at the ranch.

The Salt Lake express from the west was over two hours late last night. Waiting for the Central Pacific was the cause of the delay.

Mrs. Nina Ferguson left yesterday via the Denver & New Orleans for North Platte, Nebraska, where her husband has concluded to locate.

Mr. C. L. Williams left for California on the Thunderbolt last night. His family will however remain at their home on San Rafael street.

Judge Harrison, L. C. Lucas and L. L. Damon, who are hunting in western Kansas, sent to their friends in this city yesterday a number of wild geese.

Mr. Harry C. Westonhefer of the Antlers barber shop has been appointed the Colorado Springs agent of the California Golden Age hair-producer and tonic.

Mr. George D. Williamson, the general Colorado agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, spent the day in Colorado Springs yesterday and left for Pueblo last night.

Marshal Saxton had two "drunks" and one "vag" in the cooler last night. The latter was arrested at the depot by Special Officer Kirk and turned over to Officer McCreery.

The report that the necessary money for the construction of the Colorado Midland from Leadville to Aspen has been obtained has stimulated Colorado City property to a considerable extent.

Mr. A. D. Crague expects to leave for the east on Monday, where he goes to purchase a large stock of goods for his new store. When he returns the citizens of Colorado Springs may expect to find as complete a stock of fancy and domestic groceries as can be found in the state. Mr. Crague is an experienced business man and knows just what will suit his customers.

The time is approaching for the special meeting of the voters of school district No. 11 to consider the proposition of issuing bonds for purchasing grounds and the erection of additional school houses.

Mr. Alex Bonnell and wife returned to The Antlers yesterday after an absence of three weeks in California, during which time they visited San Francisco, Oakland and other points of interest in southern California. Mr. Bonnell tells us that in all their travels they did not find a town with such a refreshing climate or such surroundings and congenial society as Colorado Springs.

Arrivals at The Antlers—S. Lyons, New York, W. A. McKinney, Pueblo; C. Heacock, New York, G. W. Williamson, Denver, W. C. Buell, Chicago, D. Lee Lach, Jacksonville, Miss Mary Parks, Grinnell, Ia., M. L. Bayneman, San Francisco, R. S. Norton, Omaha, W. L. Nimmo, Santa Fe, C. C. Dazney, Charles Sloan, L. L. Rogers, Denver, F. W. Hartley, Manitou, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, Pueblo.

Miss Grace Hawthorne is such a great admirer of Jeffreys-Lewis' artistic work in "Forget-Me Not" that she will go direct to Denver this morning for the express purpose of attending Miss Lewis' matinee at the Tabor Grand opera house this afternoon. And in order to be here in time to appear at our opera house this evening, her manager has chartered a special engine from the D. & R. G. railroad to bring Miss Hawthorne down from Denver, leaving there just after the matinee. She will appear to-night in the comedy-drama "Queena" and should be greeted by a good house.

From Sunday's Daily.

DISTRICT COURT.

Docket for the Spring Term of the District Court.

The spring term of the district court will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock with Judge Harrison on the bench. Below we give the civil and criminal dockets, both of which are unusually light.

CIVIL DOCKET.

605. M. Bours vs. E. E. Pennington.
607. A. B. Clarence vs. Letitia Clarence.
748. E. Clark vs. the National Land and Improvement company.
770. The National Land and Improvement Co. vs. Edwin S. Metcalfe.
840. Peter Mariani vs. Bowen & Blazzard.
840. Jacob Cella vs. W. W. Perkins et al.
841. David W. Cella vs. W. W. Perkins.
842. E. A. Smith vs. W. W. Perkins.
861. Ripley & Co. vs. the Colorado Springs Hotel company.
864. F. C. Chevalier vs. the D. & N. G. R. R. Co.
867. Jacob Becker vs. the Town of Manitou.
868. In the matter of estate of Stephen Lincoln deceased vs. E. Jones.
872. Charles Walker et al vs. F. Keener.
876. G. S. Barnes vs. F. Herman.
880. E. C. Elliott vs. Joseph F. Sorie.
882. In repetition of A. V. Hunter et al vs. Mrs. W. J. Jones et al.
883. Sarah E. Kemp vs. Charles E. Kemp.
888. In repetition of A. V. Hunter vs. Mrs. W. J. Jones et al and E. E. Johnson interpleader.
892. Charles L. Wright vs. the D. & R. G. railroad company.
905. In the matter of water rights in District No. 10.
909. Joel West et al vs. John Brazleton.
917. S. S. Briscoe vs. Martha A. Loden administratrix.
924. E. Johnson vs. E. P. Tenney and O. Metcalf.
926. Joseph Jackson vs. Loren C. Dana et al.
928. G. S. Barnes vs. Jackson Stone.
929. John Brazleton vs. Samuel M. Jackson.
935. Daniel Stella vs. the Denver & New Orleans R. R. Co.
938. L. L. McFerran vs. E. P. Tenney and Colorado college.
939. L. L. McFerran vs. the Colorado College Land Co. and Colorado College.
941. L. E. Bacon vs. E. A. Lowe and S. L. Womack.
945. Brusoe & Walch et al vs. Bixby & Drake et al.
947. Lev Parsons et al vs. M. Kennedy et al.
950. Emma M. Wiley vs. the Colorado College Land Co. et al.
955. Mrs. Alice M. Marsh vs. Edward P. Tenney.
956. Mrs. Sophia C. Hale vs. E. P. Tenney.
957. Joshua Hale vs. E. P. Tenney.
962. Martha A. Tenney vs. Edward P. Tenney.
963. Joshua Hale vs. Edward P. Tenney.
981. Joseph T. Cross vs. E. P. Tenney.
985. George M. Gleason vs. E. P. Tenney and L. L. McFerran.
988. Allen M. Ripley vs. the Colorado College Land Co. and Colorado College.
989. Allen M. Ripley vs. the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement Co.
991. Kenkusseag National Bank vs. Edward P. Tenney.
993. William O. Grover vs. Colorado College and E. P. Tenney.
1000. The People ex rel. Emma May Eenburger vs. A. M. Pryor.
1004. John L. Bacon vs. L. C. Dana.
1005. El Paso County Bank vs. L. L. Behrens and A. P. Callahan.
1007. Arthur C. Abbot vs. the Colorado Springs Investment & Improvement Co.
1009. L. L. Rice vs. Mary France.
1011. James Boyes vs. Lucinda M. Bean.
1012. Catherson P. Munkers et al vs. E. C. Elliott.
1013. The People ex rel. Anna Erickson vs. Thomas Jones.
1014. Charles Bracy vs. A. L. Barrs.
1015. L. L. Marston vs. Merritt & Davis.
1016. Thomas L. Burnham vs. the city of Colorado Springs.
1022. Newton W. Bacon vs. the city of Colorado Springs.
1023. The First National Bank vs. Charles Stockbridge and Charles Esve.
1025. The Peerless Mining, Reduction & Town Site Co. vs. the Shannon Mining Co.
1026. George M. Arnold vs. M. W. Everson, T. D. Cay et al.
1027. James Rogers vs. Martha Rogers.
1033. The People ex rel. John E. Jocham vs. L. L. Tellers et al.
1034. Timothy E. Johnson vs. D. M. Rose, W. F. Dixon and W. L. Wilcox.
1035. G. S. Barnes vs. E. E. Colson.
1037. The Great Plains Live Stock Co. vs. D. L. Jackson et al.
1038. The First National Bank vs. Lewis Pieces.
1040. A. M. Ripley vs. the city of Colorado Springs, et al.
1041. Burns Isaac vs. A. F. Wellbree.
1048. Enoch G. Moore vs. L. Bell and W. S. Nelson.
1042. D. F. Conway vs. The Trinidad Gas company and James L. Colin.
1043. Matthew L. Wilbur vs. L. C. Dana, etc.
1044. L. A. McIntyre vs. D. L. Martin.
1045. John L. Bacon vs. Charles Walker & Son.
1046. Colin L. Bacon vs. Charles Walker & Son.
1047. Solomon Bachrach vs. Andrew L. Lawton.
1048. In the matter of water rights of the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company.
1049. The town of Manitou vs. Isaac Davis.
1050. M. L. De Coursey et al vs. Mary France.
1051. John Norton vs. D. W. Robbins and Thomas S. Bigham.
1052. George C. Bates vs. Alfred L. Wilson et al.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The People vs. Cyrus Copeland.
The People vs. A. M. Pryor.
The People vs. S. W. Kellogg.
The People vs. James Walch.
The People vs. L. Bell.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Comparatively Little Interest Taken by Voters.

In accordance with the call issued by L. L. Corum, L. W. Anderson, C. A. Eldridge and D. W. Robbins, the committeemen of the four wards in the city, the prohibition primaries were held last night in the several wards. Late was as a whole there seemed to be but little interest manifested in the prohibition ticket. In the second ward there was no primary held, but we are informed that one has been called for Tuesday night. In the other three wards combined there were not over fifty voters present which certainly shows a lack of interest in the cause.

In the first ward there were in the neighborhood of twelve voters present. Eight o'clock was the time announced for the opening of the primaries but it was 8:30 o'clock before the meeting was called to order.

Mr. F. E. Dow was elected chairman and Chauncey Curtiss secretary, and the meeting proceeded to the election of an alderman for the first ward. Messrs. Joseph Lennox and E. S. Boyden were placed in nomination and the first informal ballot resulted as follows: Lennox 8, Boyden 1, Wilson 1, Wells 2.

Formal ballot: Lennox 4, Wells 9, Crague 1, Wilson 3.

Second formal ballot: Lennox 4, Wells 9, scattering 2, and Mr. Wells was declared the unanimous nominee of the meeting.

Next in order of business came the selection of delegates to represent the ward in the prohibition convention to be held on next Saturday night. A ballot was taken after nominations had been made which resulted in the election of the following: C. A. Eldridge, W. F. Wilner and T. W. Lunn.

In justice to Mr. Joseph Lennox we will say that his name was voluntarily withdrawn as a candidate after the informal ballot, as the announcement was made that he expected to leave for California on Monday with the expectation of remaining absent at least three months, perhaps longer.

In the Second ward, as here before stated, no meeting was held, as no place could be procured.

In the Third ward the primary was more largely attended than in any other of the three wards from the fact that there was more of a contest over the nomination for alderman. Mr. R. W. Anderson was chosen chairman and Major Remick secretary.

Nominations were made and the following elected as delegates to the convention to be held on Saturday night: W. L. Barr, A. L. Boyd and E. L. Smith.

When it came to the nomination for alderman, Judge Harrison Bentley was chosen and L. L. Farrar was the choice for committeeman for the ward.

In the Fourth ward the meeting was not very largely attended. Mr. A. Zimmerway was nominated as alderman and the following delegates were elected: L. C. Dana, L. A. Hemming and George H. Bayne. The committeeman for the ward is E. S. Lacomb.

"QUEENA."

The First Appearance of Grace Hawthorne at the Opera House.

Our citizens had the first opportunity last night of witnessing the presentation of "Queena" by the Grace Hawthorne company at the opera house. The play, which not the least in Miss Hawthorne's repertoire, gave good satisfaction, but was far from being as meritorious or deserving as is her "Camille" or "East Lynne." Miss Hawthorne is an emotional actress who has many attractive qualities. She is starsh in some respects but at the same time she has a tendency of pleasing her audiences. To her credit and that of her manager we can say without hesitation that the company supporting is much better than the average of those visiting this section of the country.

Colonel Linsley, of The Antlers, leaves for the east to-morrow. It is rumored that his mission is of a matrimonial nature.

Mr. E. C. Bassett of Connecticut, prominently interested in the celebrated Bassett mine at Leadville, registered at The Antlers yesterday.

Billy Marshall, the "Barnacle" sheep herder of this section of Colorado, is doing the town after an absence of eight months on the O bar ranch near Hugo.

Mr. Samuel C. Mott, the manager of the Jeffreys-Lewis company, which appears at the opera house next Saturday in "Forget Me Not," was in the city yesterday.

For the information of the cattle growers of El Paso county we will state that the new state brand book has been received and is open for inspection at the county clerk's office.

The clerks at Mr. Edward Jerrs' dry goods emporium were very busily engaged yesterday in unpacking some of the latest novelties in ladies' dress goods, just forwarded from New York by Mr. Jerrs.

Miss Grace Hawthorne, Miss Louise Denmore, W. W. Kelly and Charles Barringer, of the Grace Hawthorne company, are registered at The Antlers. The other members of the company are at the Crawford.

The many friends of Miss Marina Dumb, who was a resident of this place for several years, will regret to learn of her death on the 13th inst., at the home of her brother, Hon. Ralph Dumb, of Streator, Ill.

Mr. C. S. Libby, district attorney for this district, arrived in the city yesterday and will assume his duties upon the opening of court Monday morning. It will be the first time that he has acted in his official capacity in El Paso county.

One of the tramps who was incarcerated in the city jail on Friday night had an ingenious device in the shape of harness which he could attach to the trucks of a car in order to prevent himself from falling off. He said that with it he could sleep without danger and as comfortably as in a Pullman sleeper.

The concert to be given in aid of the Choral union on Monday evening should be attended by all lovers of music. The programme is a fine one and will receive a worthy rendering at the hands of our local musicians. A full house will be a fitting recognition of the growth of music as a culture in our midst during the past winter.

D. Asbury informs us that he will be prepared about April 1st to attend to anything in the undertaking and embalming business. His stock of coffins, caskets, &c., are on the way from eastern manufacturers. He will have a professional embalmer and funeral director whose experience in the business will be a guarantee that everything will be first class.

A short time ago we mentioned in the columns of the GAZETTE the departure of Mr. C. E. Johnson for the east to purchase horses. The following from the Lake County Times, of Leadville, Illinois, indicates that he has found some animals that suit him: "Mr. Wm. Cater, of Cater Bros., has sold three of his imported English stallions. Mr. C. E. Johnson, of Colorado Springs, Colo., has purchased the Cleveland bay "Lord Beacon" and the Shire "Royal Ben." These two stallions brought Mr. Cater the sum of thirty-seven hundred dollars. Gus Ayre, of Orchard Lake, Mich., bought the Cleveland bay named "Gen. Gordon," a two-year-old. This is one of the most important horse sales we have recorded in some time."

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Lew Wallace, editor of the Silver Record of Gothic, was in the city yesterday, calling on his friends.

Mr. W. A. Blakeslee and Harry Backus started for Wyoming yesterday. The former went by rail, the latter overland.

Mr. C. F. Seccombe has returned from Silver City, New Mexico, where he has been looking after the interests of the Old Man mine.

Mr. Will Crague, son of Mr. A. D. Crague, who is in attendance at the school of mines in Golden, is spending his vacation in Colorado Springs.

Marshal Saxton is having the city pound fenced so that he can impound more of the cattle that are straying about the streets destroying trees.

Among the prominent attorneys in attendance at the district court yesterday were Hon. Hugh Butler, Hon. John K. Wharton and Mr. L. C. Rockwell.

Mr. C. F. Zimmerman, assistant general freight agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday looking after business for his line.

The popular actor Harry Mainwaring, whom many of our people will remember, is to appear with Jeffreys-Lewis in "Forget-me not" at the opera house Saturday evening.

James Walsh was convicted five dollars and costs in the city through the police magistrate's court yesterday morning. Too much of a high old lonesome on Sunday was the cause.

Messrs. De Coursey & Porter report that real estate is active and that several important sales of business properties are about to take place and in several instances extensive improvements made.

Messrs. Hutchinson, Williams & Co. are having some not cheap improvements made to their livery barn on Cascade avenue. The interior is being remodeled and will be new and the exterior will be repainted.

Mr. Samuel C. Mott, manager of the Jeffreys-Lewis company, after spending Sunday in visiting Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and other points of interest, left for Las Vegas, New Mexico, Sunday evening.

Mr. S. W. Ormsby, who has been night agent at the D. & R. G. depot for some time past, expects to go to Denver this morning. He owns a valuable interest in a ranch east of Denver and will probably go there to live.

Street Commissioner Wright is having the main irrigation ditch prepatory to turning water in the street ditches. He has a large force of men at work and has already cleaned out about five miles of the ditch.

George Harrison and Messrs. L. L. C. Lucas and L. L. Damon returned on Sunday from their trip in western Kansas. They killed a [illegible] of geese.